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29 REALLY USEFUL PHONE EXPRESSIONS!

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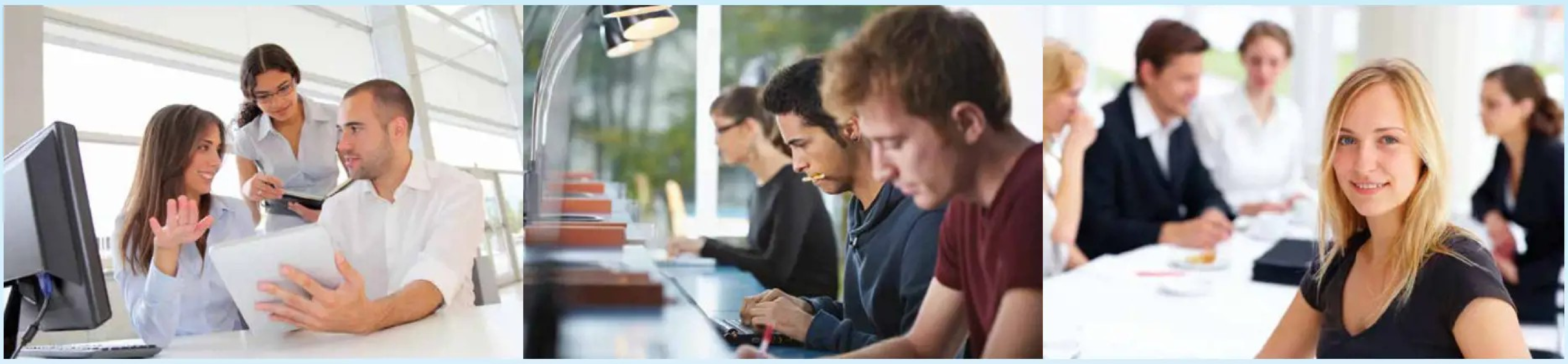

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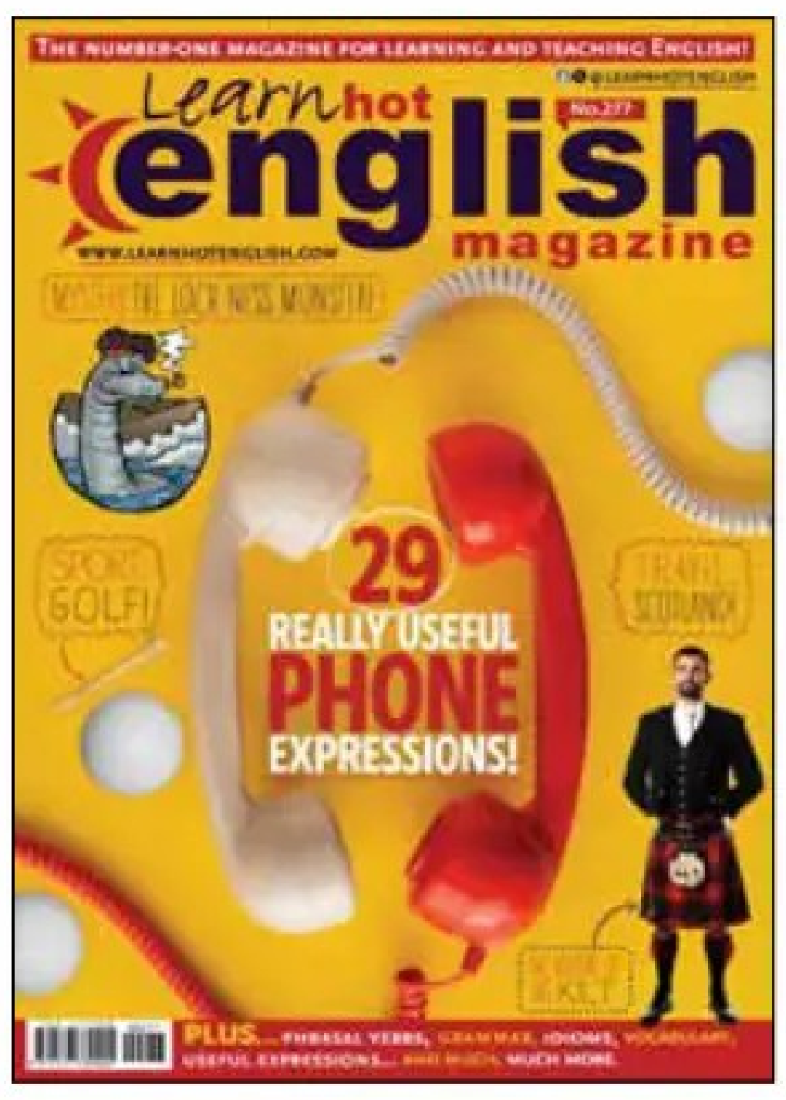
Learn hot english magazine
29 REALLY USEFUL PHONE EXPRESSIONS!

Hi, and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* – the practical magazine for learning English. In this month's issue, we're looking at 29 really useful phone expressions to really improve your English. Plus, there's a little exercise to go with them. Of course, that's not all and we're also looking at American food, classic songs, superstitions, buzz marketing, St Andrews (in Scotland), golf, the Scottish, tattooing, the movie Bullets over Broadway, the Loch Ness Monster, idioms, phrasal verbs, useful vocabulary and lots, lots more. Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of Learn Hot English. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

Andy

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AUDIO

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you tried any of these items of food? Which ones would you like to try? Why? Are there any unusual items of food from your country? What are they? What are some of the most unusual things you've ever eaten?

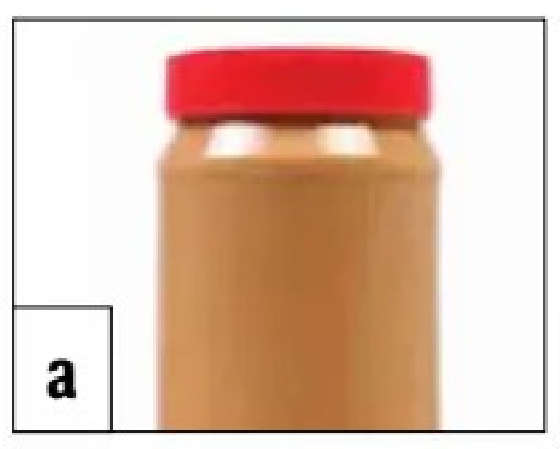
Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

Answers on page 67

1 Pre-reading

Match the items of food (1 to 8) to the pictures (a-h).

1. Chicken wings
2. Celery sticks
3. Carrot sticks
4. Peanut butter
5. Jelly ("jam" in British English)
6. Graham Crackers
7. Crushed nuts
8. Maraschino cherries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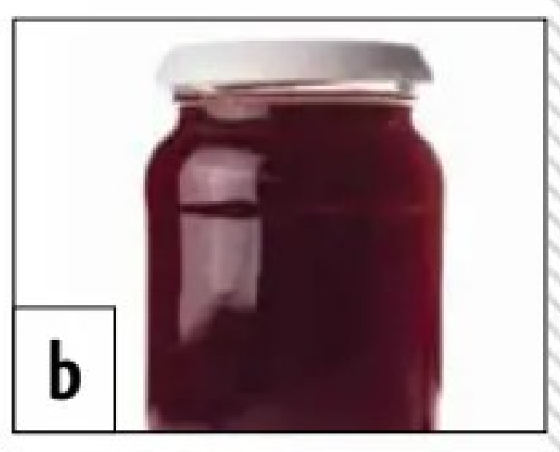
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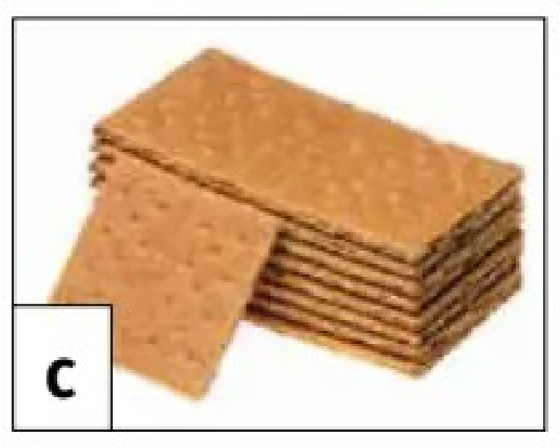
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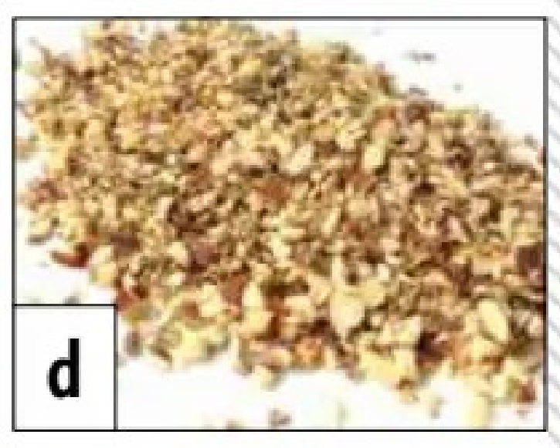
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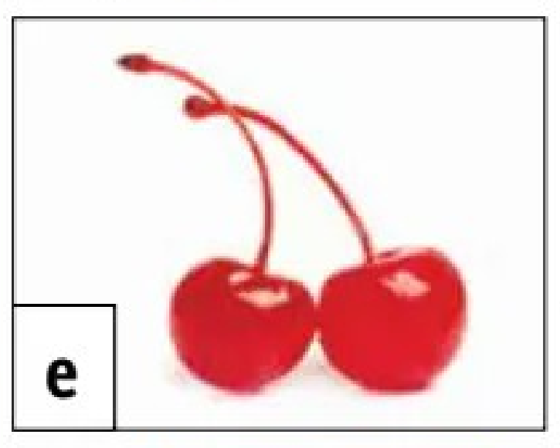
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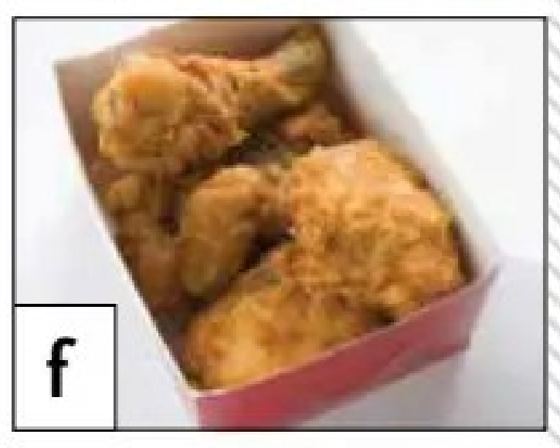
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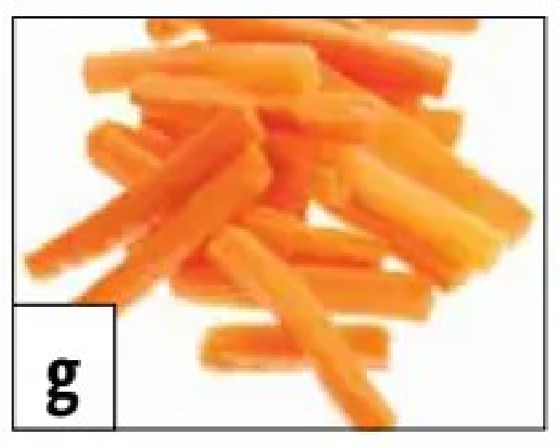
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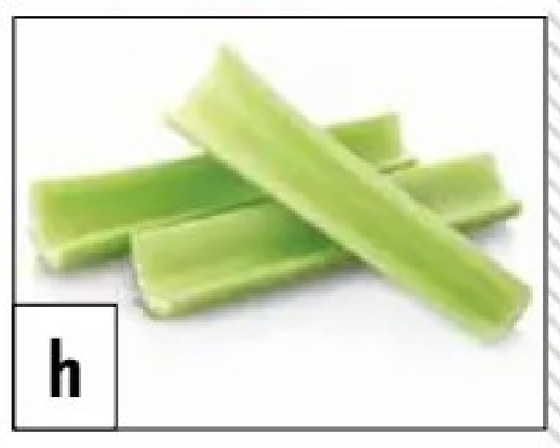
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2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Which item of food would you like to eat most? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of an item of food next to each statement.

1. It's a type of hot dog.
2. It's a type of sandwich.
3. It's got chocolate sauce on top.
4. They're covered in a hot sauce.
5. It's often served with vegetables and potatoes.
6. The name is an abbreviation of two words.

4 Language focus

The Present Simple Passive

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...A PB&J sandwich is made with..." The writer has used the Present Simple Passive (*is made*) to describe a process, and to explain how something is made.

ONLY IN AMERICA: 6 ORIGINAL THINGS TO EAT!

Here are 6 unusual but delicious things to eat from the USA!

1 S'mores

"If you eat a s'more, you'll want more!" That's the idea behind the name of this popular snack, which is short for "some more". A s'more is like a mini sandwich with a marshmallow and chocolate in the middle, and two Graham Crackers on the outside. Americans love s'mores so much that they even have a National S'mores Day, which is on 10th August.

2 PB&J

A PB&J sandwich is made with peanut butter (PB) and jelly (J). For your very own PB&J sandwich, simply take a slice of bread or piece of toast and **spread** on some butter. Then, add your favourite type of peanut butter (**crunchy** or **smooth**) and **top it off** with some delicious strawberry jelly. Yummy!

3 Buffalo wings

Buffalo wings (also known as "hot wings") are named after the city of Buffalo in the state of New York, where they were invented. They're basically chicken wings that are deep fried then covered in a hot sauce. Buffalo wings are often served with a side dish of celery and carrot **sticks** that you can **dip into** a blue cheese or **ranch dressing**.

4 Turducken

This unusual concoction consists of a turkey with a duck inside and a chicken inside the duck. The name comes from these three birds: *Tur* (turkey), *duck* (duck), *en* (chicken). It's typically **deep-fried** and served with vegetables and potatoes.

5 Corndogs

A corndog is a hot dog that's covered in **cornmeal batter** then fried in hot oil. It's served on a wooden stick. This popular item of street food was invented almost 100 years ago. Americans celebrate National Corndog Day on the first Saturday of every March.

6 Banana split

A young **pharmacist** invented this famous dessert in Pennsylvania in 1904. To enjoy your very own banana split, simply cut a banana in half and add three **scoops** of ice cream (one each of vanilla, chocolate and strawberry) between the two banana halves. A traditional split has pineapple topping over the strawberry ice cream, chocolate syrup over the vanilla ice cream, and strawberry **topping** over the chocolate ice cream, as well as whipped cream, crushed nuts and maraschino cherries.

This food may not be for everyone, but it'll always have a special place in the hearts of Americans. ✪

VIDEO

YouTube

Find out how to make s'mores. Search YouTube for **"How to Make S'mores"**.

GLOSSARY

to spread *vb*	if you "spread" butter on bread, you put it all over the bread
crunchy *adj*	"crunchy" peanut butter has little pieces of broken peanuts in it
smooth *adj*	"smooth" peanut butter has no little bits of broken peanuts in it
to top off *exp*	if you "top off" a sandwich with jam (for example), you put the jam on top
a stick *n*	a carrot "stick" is a thin piece of carrot
to dip into *exp*	if you "dip" food A into a sauce, you put food A into the sauce
a dressing *n*	a salad sauce made of a mixture of oil, vinegar and herbs
ranch dressing *n*	a thick white salad dressing made with sour cream
to deep-fry *vb*	if you "deep-fry" food, you fry it in a lot of hot oil
cornmeal *n*	a powder made from maize/corn. It is used in cooking
batter *n*	a mixture of flour, eggs and milk that you put over meat (for example) before frying it
a pharmacist *n US*	someone who prepares and sells medicine
a scoop *n*	an amount of ice cream that you take with a "scoop" (a type of large spoon)
a topping *n*	food (such as chocolate or cheese) that you put on top of other food

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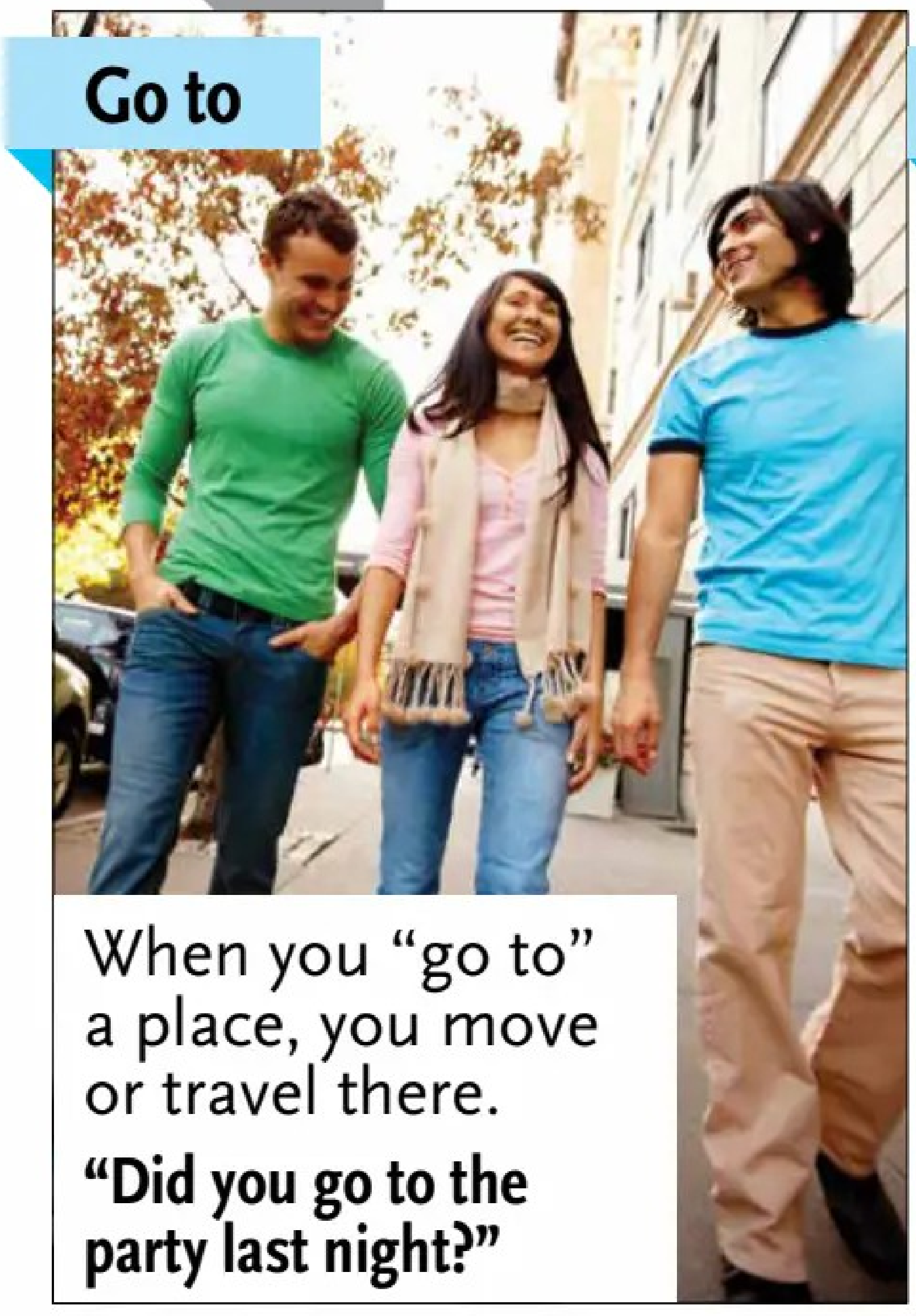
12 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS WITH GO

The verb *to go* is extremely useful. It can be used in a number of expressions. Here are 12.

Go to



When you "go to" a place, you move or travel there.

"Did you go to the party last night?"

Go barefoot

If you "go barefoot", you don't wear any socks or shoes.

"It was hot so we went barefoot."

Go out with

If you're "going out with" someone, you're having a relationship with them.

"How long has she been going out with him for?"

Go well / go badly

If something "goes well", it's successful and everything is fine.

A: Did the party go well?
B: I think so!

Go well with (clothes)

If clothing A "goes well with" clothing B, clothing A and B look good together.

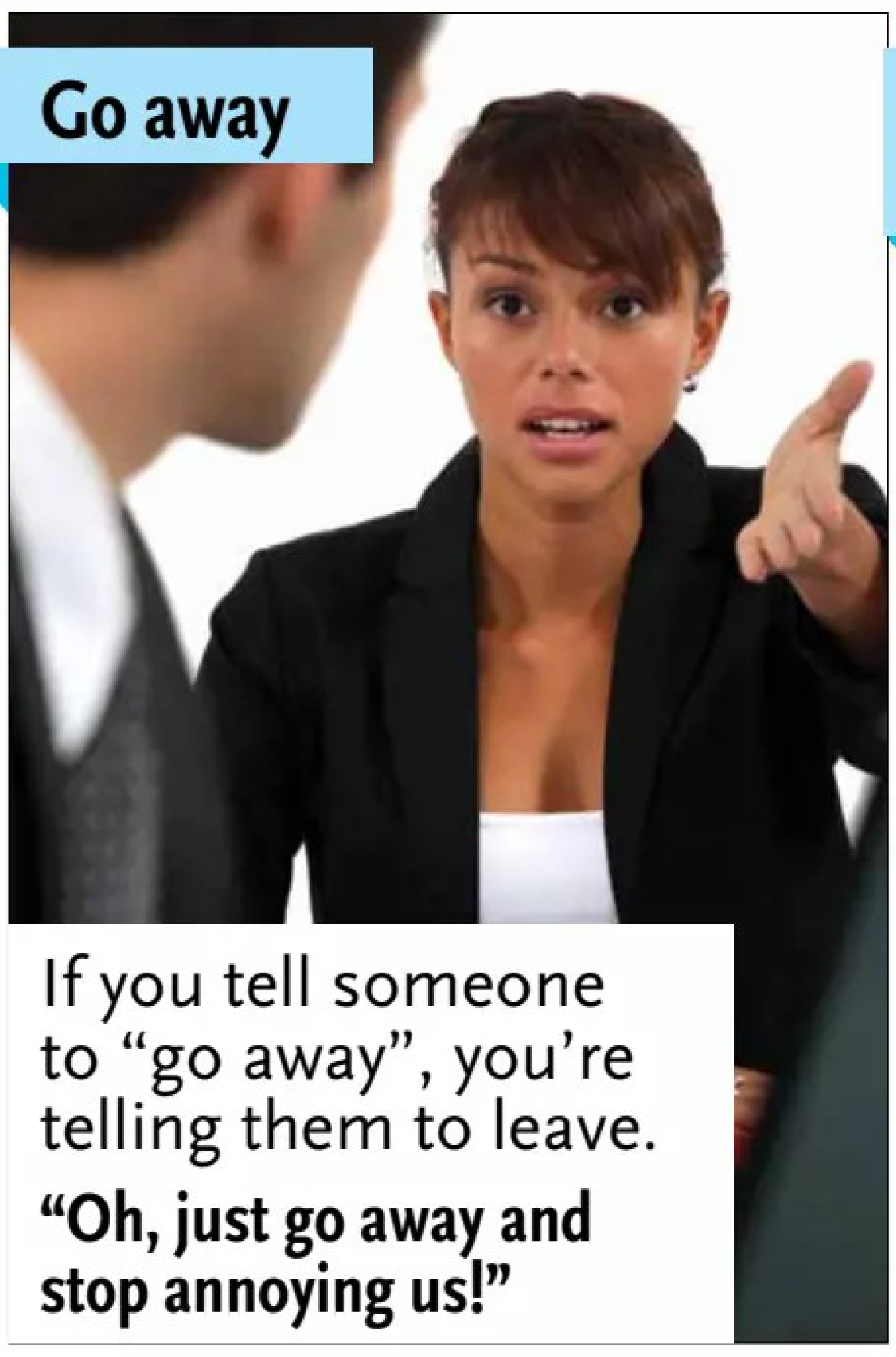
"That tie goes really well with your suit."

Go home

If you "go home", you go to the house where you live.

"What time did you go home last night?"

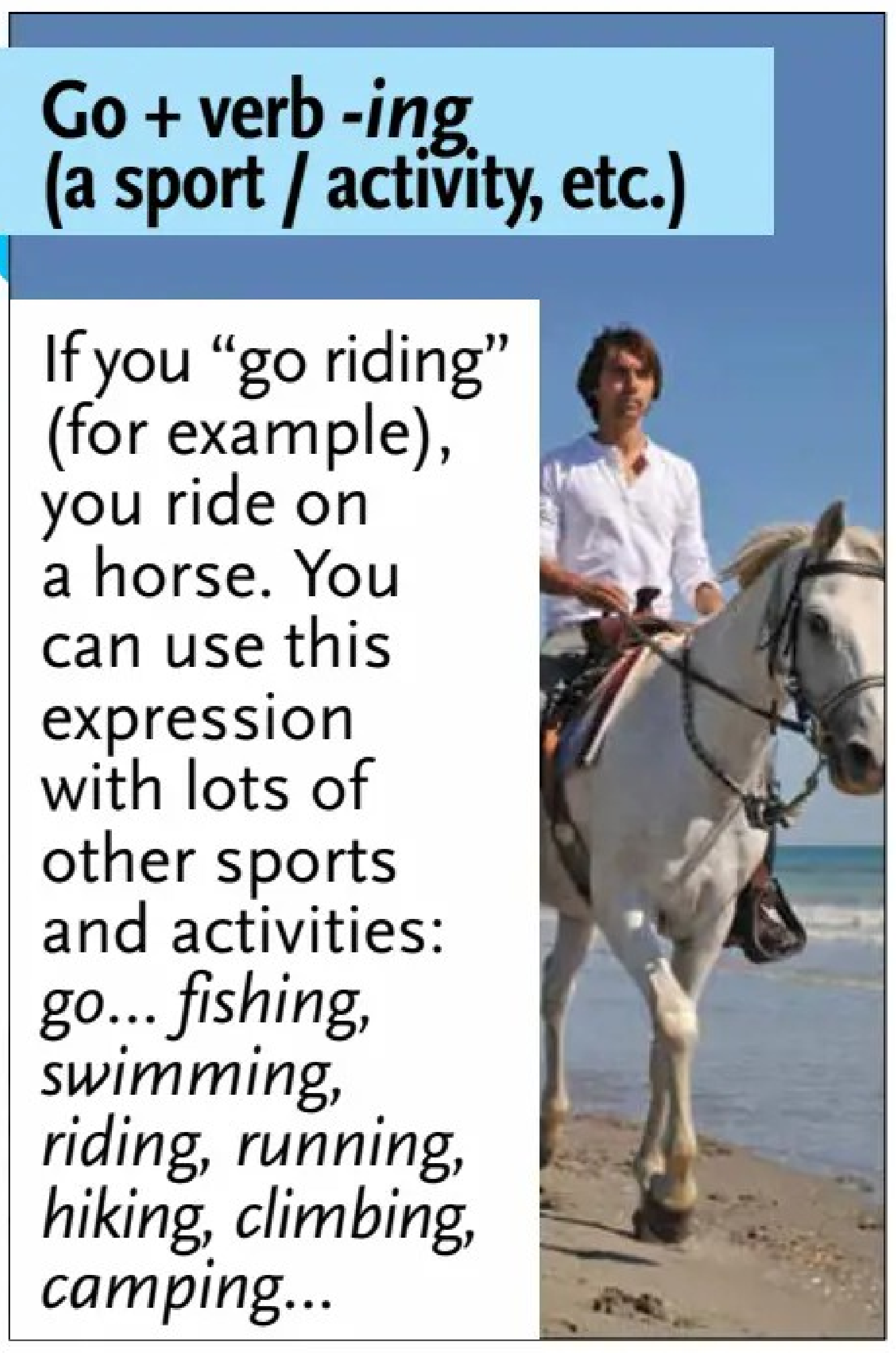
Go away



If you tell someone to "go away", you're telling them to leave.

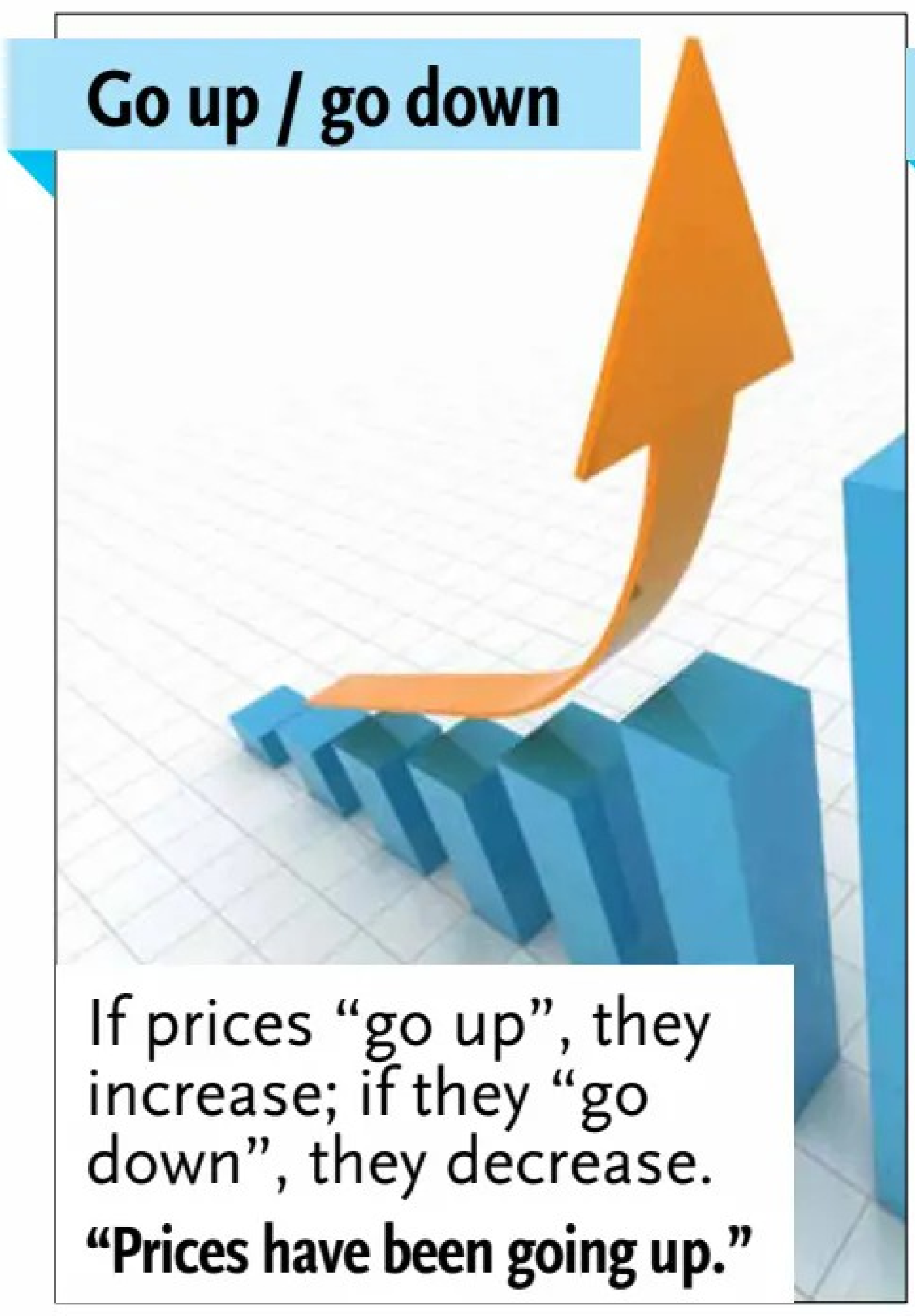
"Oh, just go away and stop annoying us!"

Go + verb *-ing* (a sport / activity, etc.)



If you "go riding" (for example), you ride on a horse. You can use this expression with lots of other sports and activities: *go... fishing, swimming, riding, running, hiking, climbing, camping...*

Go up / go down



If prices "go up", they increase; if they "go down", they decrease.

"Prices have been going up."

Go in/out

If you "go in" to a room, you enter it. If you "go out" of it, you leave it.

"She went out of the living room and into the kitchen."

Go out

If you "go out", you go to a pub, bar, club, etc. and have a good time.

A: Did you go out last night?
B: No, I stayed at home.

Go off

If food "goes off", it becomes bad and you can't eat it.

"The meat went off because we left it in the sun."

Learning expressions

The best way to learn any words or expressions is by seeing or hearing them in context when you're reading or listening to English. Make a note of any words or expressions that you like (or want to learn) and write these down in sentences. Remember, always record language in phrases or sentences – never as individual words. You should also practise using the words or expressions as often as you can: in conversation, on the phone, in e-mails, etc.

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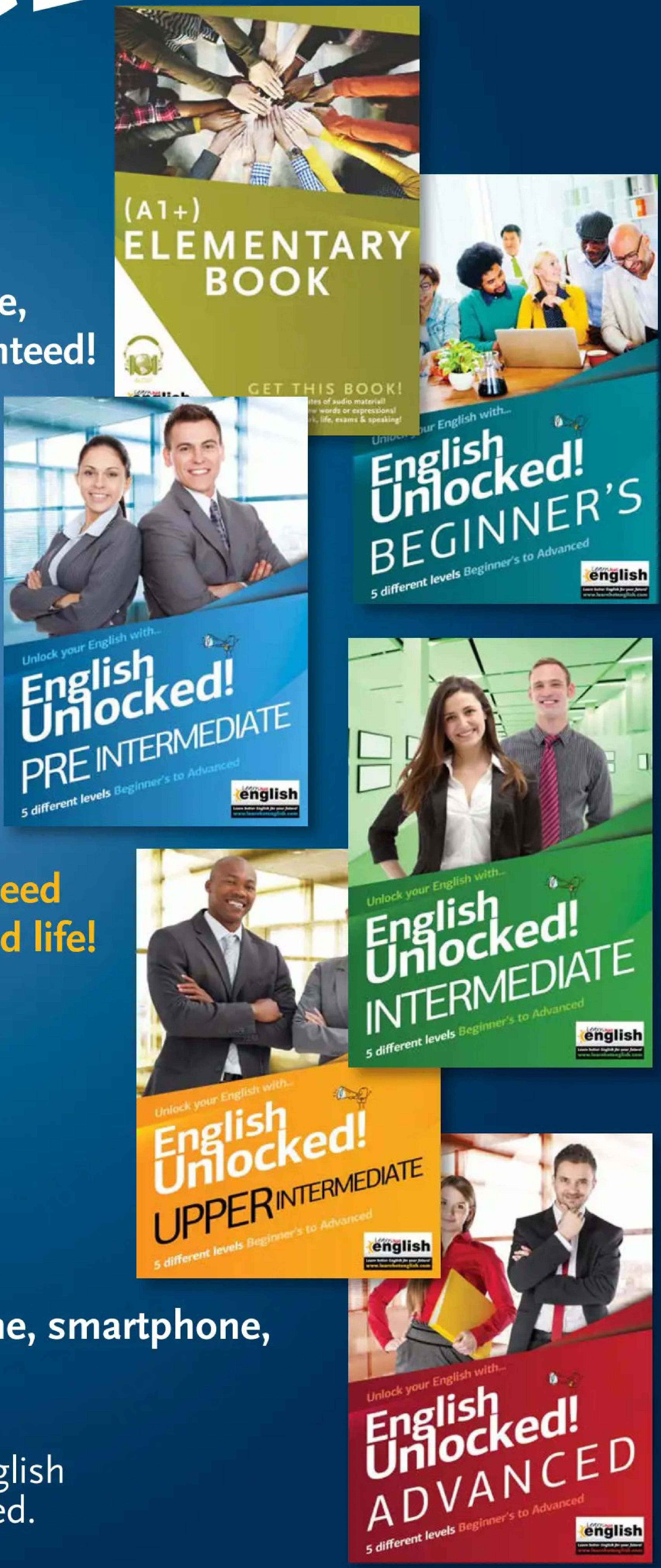
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Grammar fun

The passive voice: the past continuous

In this month's grammar fun section we'll be looking at the passive voice with the past continuous.

The Active & Passive Voices

We form the past continuous with "was/were" + verb, -ing. For example:

a) I was walking.
b) He was running.

CAN IT WAIT? I WAS TAKING A SHOWER

Remember, we use the active voice when the subject of the verb is the thing or person doing the action. For example:

a) They were counting the money.
b) We were fixing the computer.
c) She was walking the dog.

THE MONEY WAS BEING COUNTED. NOW I WILL HAVE TO START AGAIN.

However, with the passive voice, the object of the verb becomes the subject. In many cases, it isn't necessary to know who actually did the action. For example:

a) The money was being counted (by them).
b) The computer was being fixed (by us).
c) The dog was being walked (by her).

The Past Continuous Passive

As you can see, we form the past continuous passives with "was/were being" and a past participle. Compare these examples:

a) She was cleaning the car. (active)
b) The car *was being cleaned* (by her). (passive)

c) She was driving the bus. (active)
b) The bus *was being driven* (by her). (passive)

a) They were taking a photo. (active)
b) The photo *was being taken* (by them). (passive)

THE CAR WAS BEING CLEANED WHEN THE THIEVES TOOK IT.

THE CLOTHES WERE BEING HUNG OUT WHEN IT STARTED TO RAIN.

a) We were filming the game. (active)
b) The game *was being filmed* (by us). (passive)

a) He was answering the phone. (active)
b) The phone *was being answered* (by him). passive)

a) They were buying the tickets. (active)
b) The tickets *were being bought* (by them). (passive)

a) He was hanging up the clothes. (active)
b) The clothes *were being hung up* (by him). (passive)

a) She was finishing the report. (active)
b) The report *was being finished* (by her). (passive)

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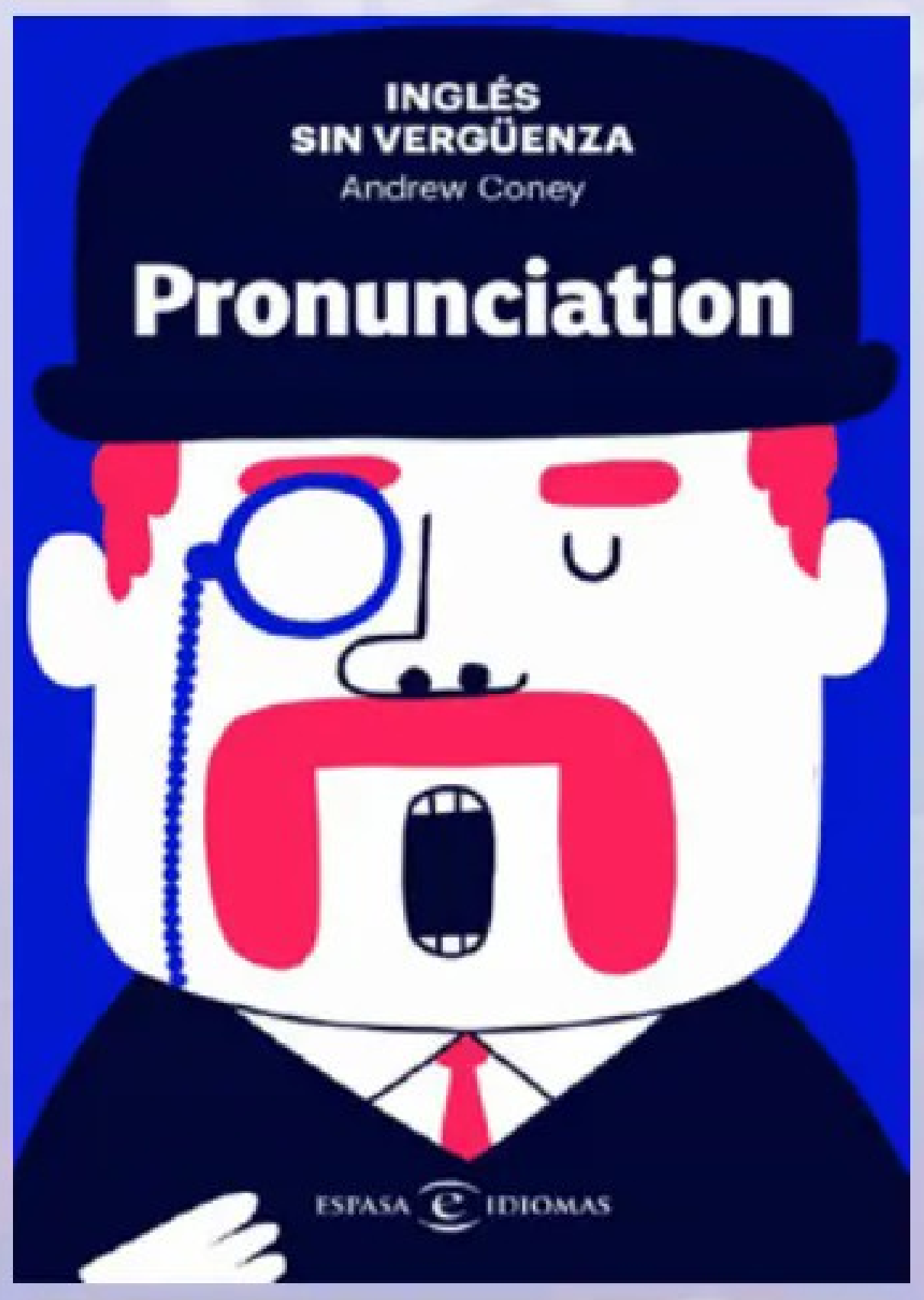
La comprensión auditiva es la clave para dominar un idioma. Una vez que entiendas lo hablado, aprenderás nuevos términos con rapidez. En este libro aprenderás trucos para poder entender mucho mejor.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AUDIO

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it Have you ever tried to make conversation with someone in a lift? What did you talk about? When was the last time you tried to make conversation with someone? Where were you going? Who were you with? What questions did you ask? What did you talk about?

Exams **This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.**

Answers on page **67**

1 Pre-listening

Think of five questions to ask someone about the school they went to as a child. For example:

- Where was the school?
- What was the name of the school?
- Did you have to wear school uniform?
- What was the food like?

Then, answer all the questions yourself.

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to two people who are talking about their schools. Listen once. Did they ask any of the questions that you thought of?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write T (True) or F (False) next to each statement.

1. Jessica went to a vegetarian school.
2. She had to wear a uniform.
3. There were about 350 pupils in her school.
4. Bob's school was strict.
5. At break time, the children had to play football or basketball or join a club.
6. Bob threw some water over an older child.
7. Bob was allowed to go home to change his shirt.

4 Language focus Short answers

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording *Starting a conversation*:

Jessica: Did you go to the conference last week?

Bob: No, I didn't.

Notice how Bob uses a short answer. Give affirmative short answers to the following questions.

1. Was she at home last night?
2. Has she finished it yet?
3. Did he like it?
4. Is he going to leave now?

5 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.

Note! Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

Starting a conversation

Bob and Jessica are in a lift going up to the 33rd floor in the building where they work. It seems to be taking a very long time. Jessica is trying to make conversation.

Audio script

Jessica: So, erm, busy at work?

Bob: Yeah, a bit.

Jessica: Did you go to the conference last week?

Bob: No, I didn't.

Jessica: Oh, right. Erm, have you **(1)** ____________ anything good on TV lately?

Bob: Not really.

Jessica: Where, where did you go to school?

Bob: What?

Jessica: School? Erm, where did you go?

Bob: That was a long time ago.

Jessica: I know. Erm, Well, I **(2)** ____________ to this really unusual school. It was vegetarian.

Bob: Vegetarian? You mean, like, you couldn't eat meat?

Jessica: Yes. And we didn't have to **(3)** ____________ a uniform or go to class either.

Bob: You didn't have to go to class? What was the name of the school?

Jessica: St Christopher's. It was in Letchworth – a small city just north of London. Have you **(4)** ____________ of it?

Bob: No. Was it big?

Jessica: Not really – about 350 pupils.

Bob: No meat! That is weird. My school was pretty strict. There were rules for just about everything! For example, at break time you weren't allowed to just **(5)** ____________ around doing nothing, you had to play football or basketball or you had to join one of the clubs – the chess club, the drawing club or something like that. And if you didn't want to do any of these things you had to **(6)** ____________ along a yellow line around the edge of the playground.

Jessica: Like prisoners.

Bob: Yeah, and they were really strict about fighting. Once, this older kid in year 12 **(7)** ____________ some water over me. My shirt got soaked and I was cold, so I went to the teacher and asked if I could call someone to bring me another shirt, and you know what **(8)** ____________?

Jessica: What?

Bob: I got suspended for fighting.

Jessica: Suspended? That isn't fair.

Bob: Yeah, and then... *[fades out]*

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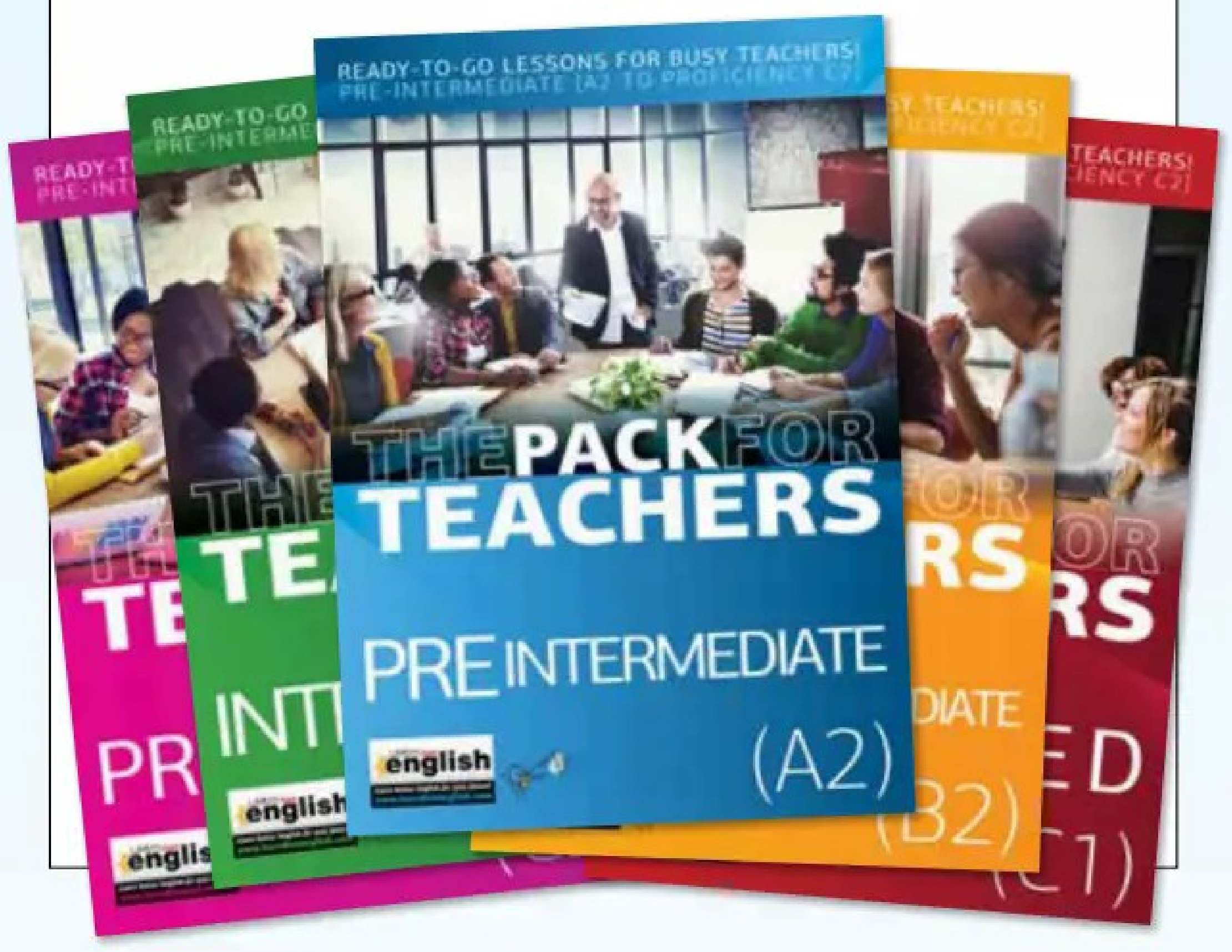
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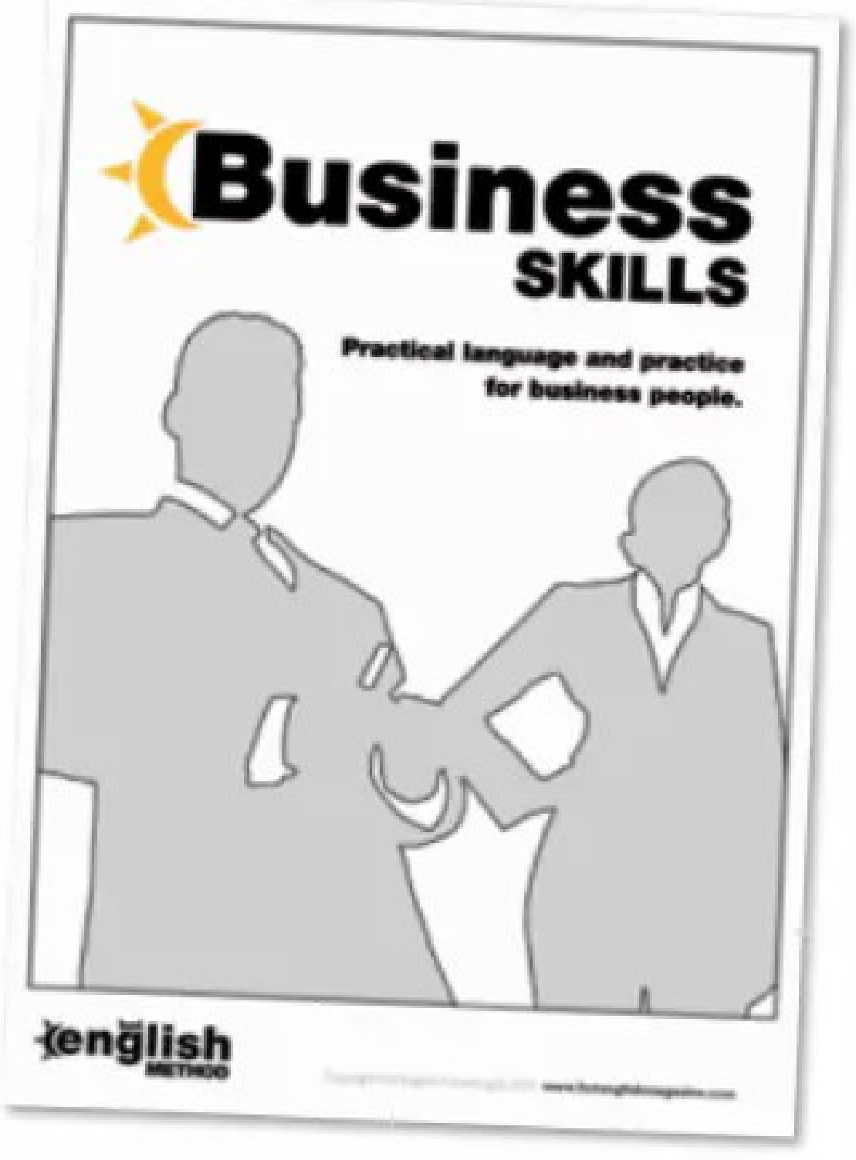
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AUDIO

Objective To learn some useful words and expressions for being assertive.

Think about it When was the last time you had to say "no" to someone? Who were you talking to? What were you talking about? Are you good at letting people know what you want? Give examples? Are you good at expressing your feelings? Give examples. What's the best way to deal with people who are trying to pressurise you?

HOW TO BE ASSERTIVE!

This month we're looking at how to be assertive in English. Being assertive is all about saying clearly what you want, need or feel.

Being assertive

- I'm afraid I can't do that.
- I'd rather not do it.
- I don't feel like going today.
- I'd prefer not to have that one.
- Thanks, but I'd rather not do that.
- I don't want to be associated with that.
- I'm not prepared to support that idea.
- I can't make that a priority right now.

Being insistent

- I demand a refund.
- I insist that you get the manager.
- I know you'd like me to go, but I can't.
- I'm sorry but 2pm won't work for me.
- This one isn't the one I was looking for.
- I won't leave until I speak to the manager.
- I really need to change the time of the meeting.
- You're going to have to respect my point of view.

Saying no

- Thanks, but no thanks.
- No, not at the moment.
- I'm afraid I can't do that.
- I'm sorry but I won't do that.
- Thanks, but I'm not interested.
- I'm sorry but the answer is no.
- I'm driving so I don't want to drink.
- I'm sorry but I'm not comfortable with that.
- Thanks for thinking of me, but I think I'll pass this time.

The broken record

This is a technique that involves repeating something over and over again. For example:

A: Do you want the blue one?
B: No, I want the red one.
A: The blue one's much better.
B: Well, I want the red one.
A: It's much cheaper.
B: I'm sorry but I want the red one.

THANKS, BUT NO THANKS!

Expressing displeasure

- That was extremely offensive.
- I felt offended by your comment.
- I really don't appreciate your tone of voice.
- It's annoying when things like that happen.
- I'm sorry but I'm not comfortable with that.
- Please respect my wishes, even if you disagree with them.

Dialogue: Under pressure!

Gary and his cousin Kiera are in a pub having a chat. Kiera doesn't want to stay for too long. **[Complete the text with the correct prepositions.] G=Gary K=Kiera**

G: A pint of lager?
K: No, I think I'll stick to orange juice. I'm driving, so I don't want to drink.
G: Oh, come on, one pint won't hurt.
K: No, I don't want to drink.
G: OK, then one pint of lager **(1)** ___________ me, and an "orange juice" for you. *[He brings the drinks back.]* So, are you coming **(2)** ___________ the party later?
K: No, I've got to study **(3)** ___________ the exam tomorrow.
G: Oh, come on, it'll be fun.
K: No, I've got to get **(4)** ___________ early tomorrow. Next time, maybe. *[silence]* Hey, by the way, have you got that money you owe me?
G: Erm, can I pay you **(5)** ___________ next week?
K: Well, I really need it now. You promised to pay it back this week, so I'd like you to pay it back now.
G: I tell you what, I'll bring it round **(6)** ___________ your place first thing on Monday morning.
K: Well, I really need it now.
G: I've only got £50 **(7)** ___________ me.
K: Well, you owe me £40, so you'll be all right.
G: But that won't leave me enough to get a taxi **(8)** ___________ the party, unless you can drive me there.
K: I really need that money back.
G: Oh, all right. Here you are.
K: So, the weather's been pretty bad, hasn't it?
G: Yes.
K: Well, then, I'd better get going. It was nice chatting **(9)** ___________ you.
G: So, are you going to give me a lift **(10)** ___________ the party then?
K: No, I'm going home. But you're welcome to come and study with me.
G: But I want to go to the party.
K: And I want to go home and study. Catch you later. Bye!
G: Goodbye! *[He dials phone.]* Mum, can you come and pick me up and take me to Jessica's house –she's having a party. I'm **(11)** ___________ the pub on the corner of... *[fades out]*

TOP TIP

When you're being assertive, try to use "I" statements as much as possible: *I want... / I'd like... / I need...*, etc. And avoid using "you" as it's **provocative**: *You always... / You never..*, etc.

BEING POLITE

In some cases, you may want to **soften** the message. In order to do this, you can add the following expressions at the start: *I'm sorry but... / I'm afraid that... / Thanks, but...* And if you want to be more direct, simply omit these phrases.

VIDEO

YouTube

Watch this short video on being assertive. Search YouTube for **"How To Become Assertive"**.

GLOSSARY

to soften *vb*
if you "soften" a message, you make it sound less critical, aggressive, violent, etc.
provocative *adj*
something "provocative" can make other people angry

AUDIO DR FINGERS' PRONUNCIATION

Part I

This month we are continuing to look at words with the "schwa" sound, "uh". Remember, this is the most common sound in the English language, so learning about it will really help you with your pronunciation, and also your ability to understand other people. We are going to look at some multi-syllable words that end with the letter "a". These endings are all pronounced with the schwa sound, "uh". Listen and repeat. Many of the words are countries and names:

America
Yugoslavia
Barbara
Pyjama
Pasta
Norma
Banana
Karma Sutra
India
Paula
Laura
China
Bulgaria
Romania
Russia
Petra
Estonia
Sofia
Ana
Asia
Visa
Australia
Tasmania
Africa
Sandra

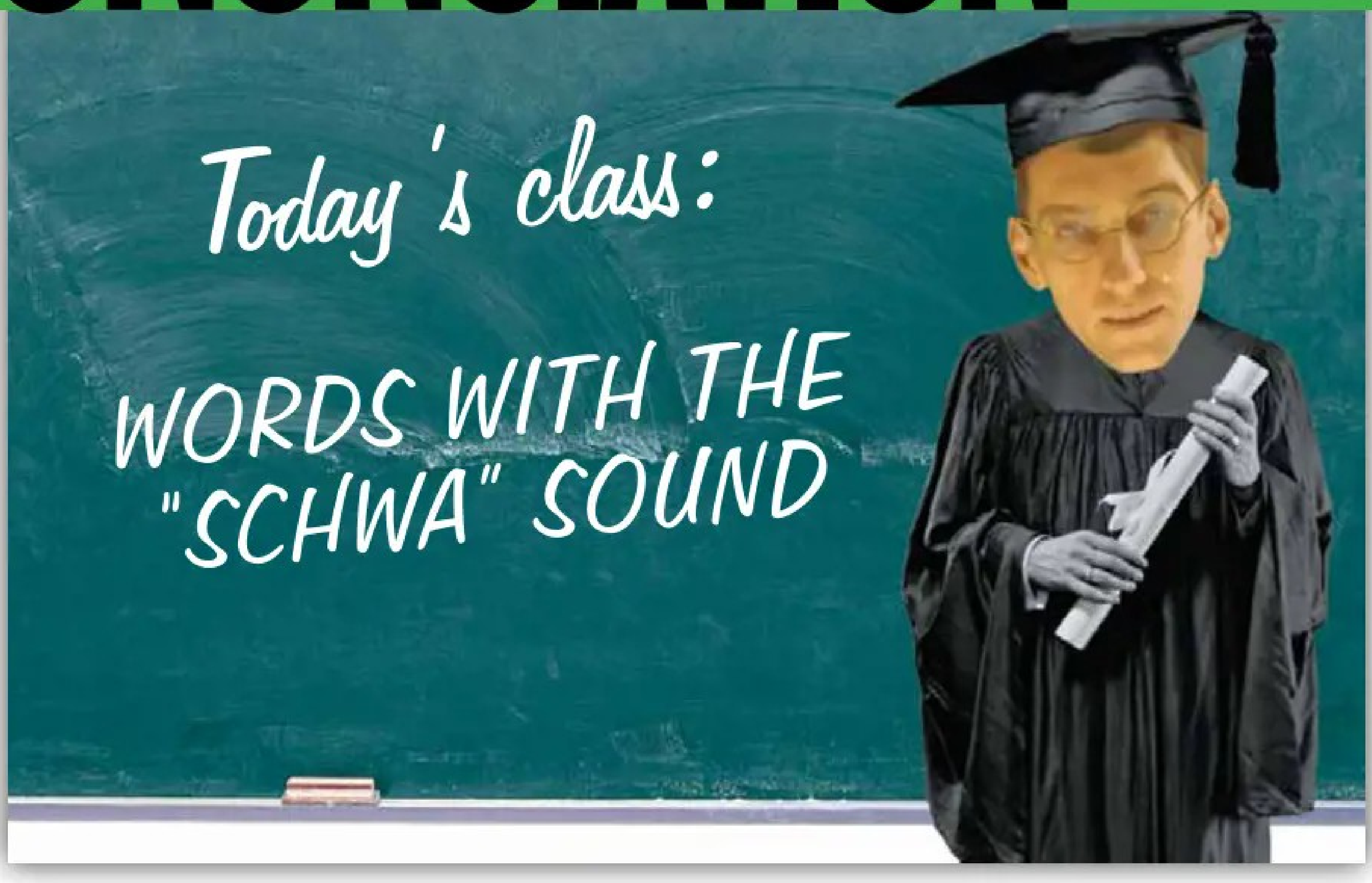
Exercise

Now let's try an exercise with these words. Listen to the following sentences and say how many words you can hear that have the schwa sound, "uh". Before you listen, look at the sentences below and see if you can mark the words, or parts of words, that you think have the schwa sound. Remember, some prepositions, grammatical words such as the auxiliary verbs "was" and "were" and indefinite articles "a" and "an" may also have the schwa sound:

1. Ana is a teacher.
2. Simon lives in Africa.
3. Paula found lots of treasure.
4. I practised some exercises from the Karma Sutra.
5. She lost her pyjama bottoms in America.
6. While Petra was in Tasmania she met a man from Russia.
7. There is some pasta on the floor.

Part II – "The"

This month we are also going to look at the pronunciation of the word "the". This may seem like a simple word, but there are three different pronunciations:


Today's class:
WORDS WITH THE "SCHWA" SOUND

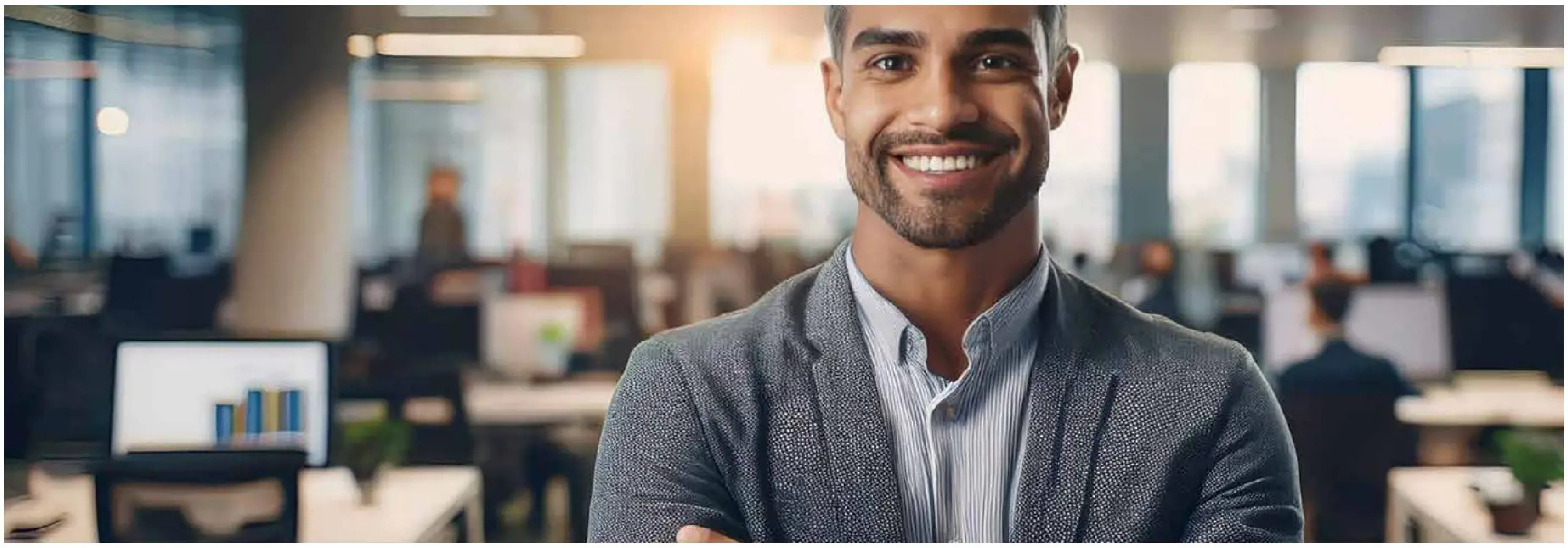
1. The weak form "the" has the schwa sound. It is often used in connected speech, and when there is no need to emphasise the word. Here are some examples:
"What's the time?"
"Where's the bread?"
"I gave the card to her."

2. The strong form "the" is pronounced with the long "e" sound and is used for emphasising:
A: "Hey look, there's Michael Jackson."
B: "What, you mean the Michael Jackson?"
A: "No, silly, Michael Jackson from the marketing department."

3. And finally "the", which has the short sound "i". This is used before most words beginning with a vowel:
The easy one
The apple
The order
The university
Notice how there is an extra sound that is used to link the two sounds, "i" and the vowel that follows. This sound is like a "yah". For example, the two words "the" and "apple" are pronounced "the y apple" when they are said in connected speech. Listen to these examples:

The old one
The eagle
The operation
The octopus

Well, that's enough for today. Bye for now and happy talking!



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DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR CLINIC

Dear Dr Fingers,
I was wondering about the difference between "above" and "over". Can you help me?
Ignacio (by e-mail)

"She swam over the river (from one side to the other). The water was very cold - it was only 2 degrees above zero."

Dear Ignacio,
I would be happy to help you understand the difference between these two words "above" and "over". Firstly, both these words can be used to refer to a position "higher than" another point. For example:
"The water came above our knees."
"The water came **over** our knees."
"The bird is flying **over** the palace?"
"The bird is flying **above** the palace?"

Over

However, when we are talking about something covering or crossing an area, we frequently use "over". For example:
"The plane was flying **over France**."
"There were some electricity cables **over the fields**."
"There's thick cloud **over the south of Belgium**."
"I put the blanket **over him**."

We also use "over" with numbers and some expressions of quantity. In these cases, "over" usually means "more than". It is not possible to use "above" in these cases. Let's look at some examples:
"There were **over 1,000 people** at the festival."
"You have to be **over 18** to see the film."
"He has **over 40** pairs of shoes."
"They spent **over 4,000** euros on the holiday."

And finally, we can use "over" to talk about crossing something or going to the other side of something:
"She swam **over** the river."
"He jumped **over** the gate."
"They stepped **over** the sleeping dog."
"We walked **over** the bridge."

Today's class:
ABOVE & OVER

Above

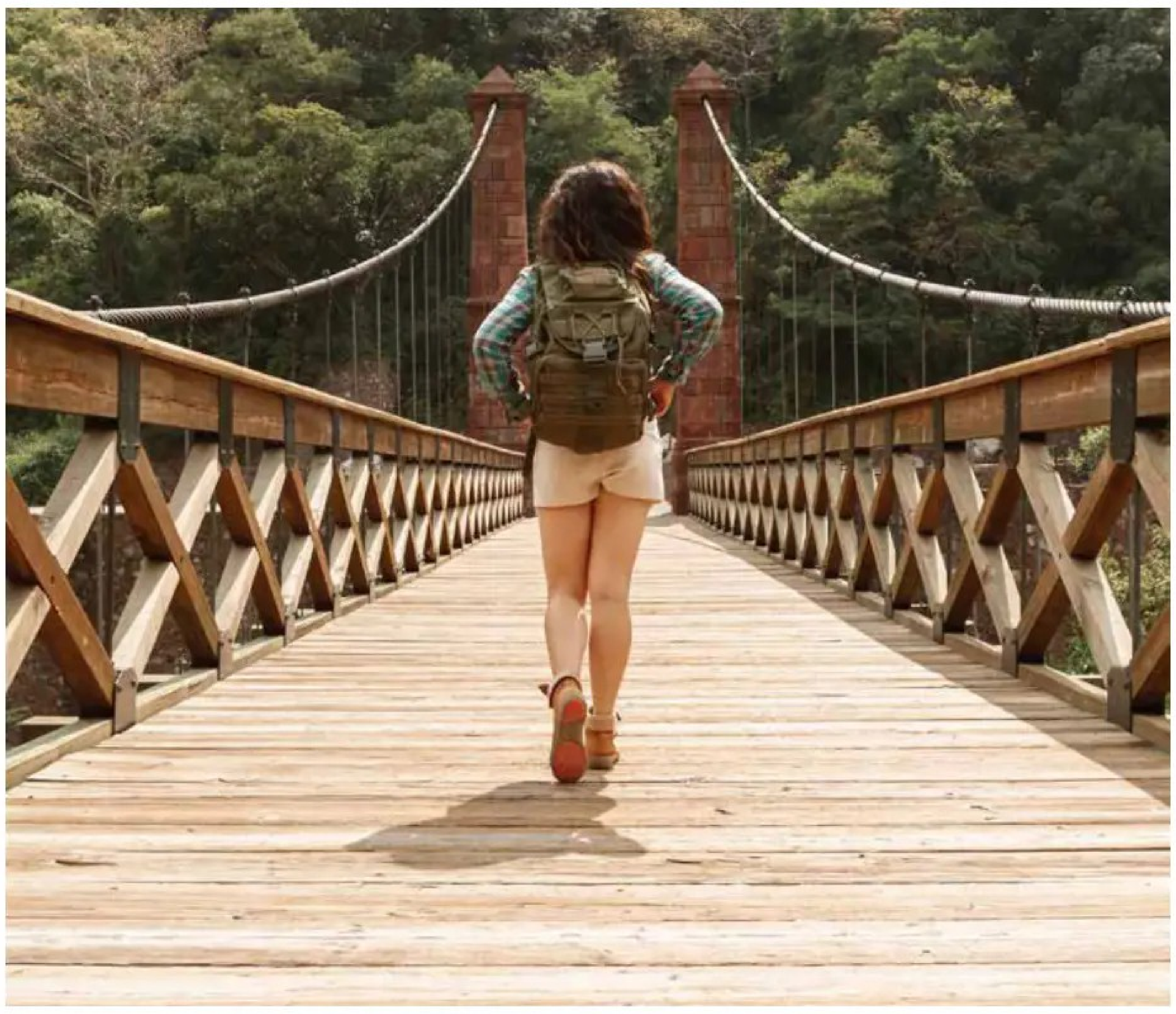
We can use "above" when referring to a temperature scale. For example:
"The temperature is three degrees **above zero**."
Well, Ignacio, I hope that has answered your question.
All the best, Dr Fingers.

"Above" & "Over"

Put either **above** or **over**, or both, in the following sentences:
1. The plane was flying ________ the houses.
2. There were ________ 50 people at the party.
3. There's a lot of cloud ____ the airport.
4. She spent _______ 300 euros on the shoes.
5. It is just one degree _________ zero.
6. She jumped ________ the box.

"Verbs + Prepositions"

See if you can put one of the following prepositions at the end of the sentences:
With, to, with, of, at, at, with, about
1. It's a hard game to cheat ___.
2. What does this smell __?
3. He likes to be looked ____.
4. It's something I have a lot of difficulty ______.
5. Where is she going ___?
6. Who are you going out _____?
7. That's the dog that I was thinking ____.
8. She's a great person to work _____.



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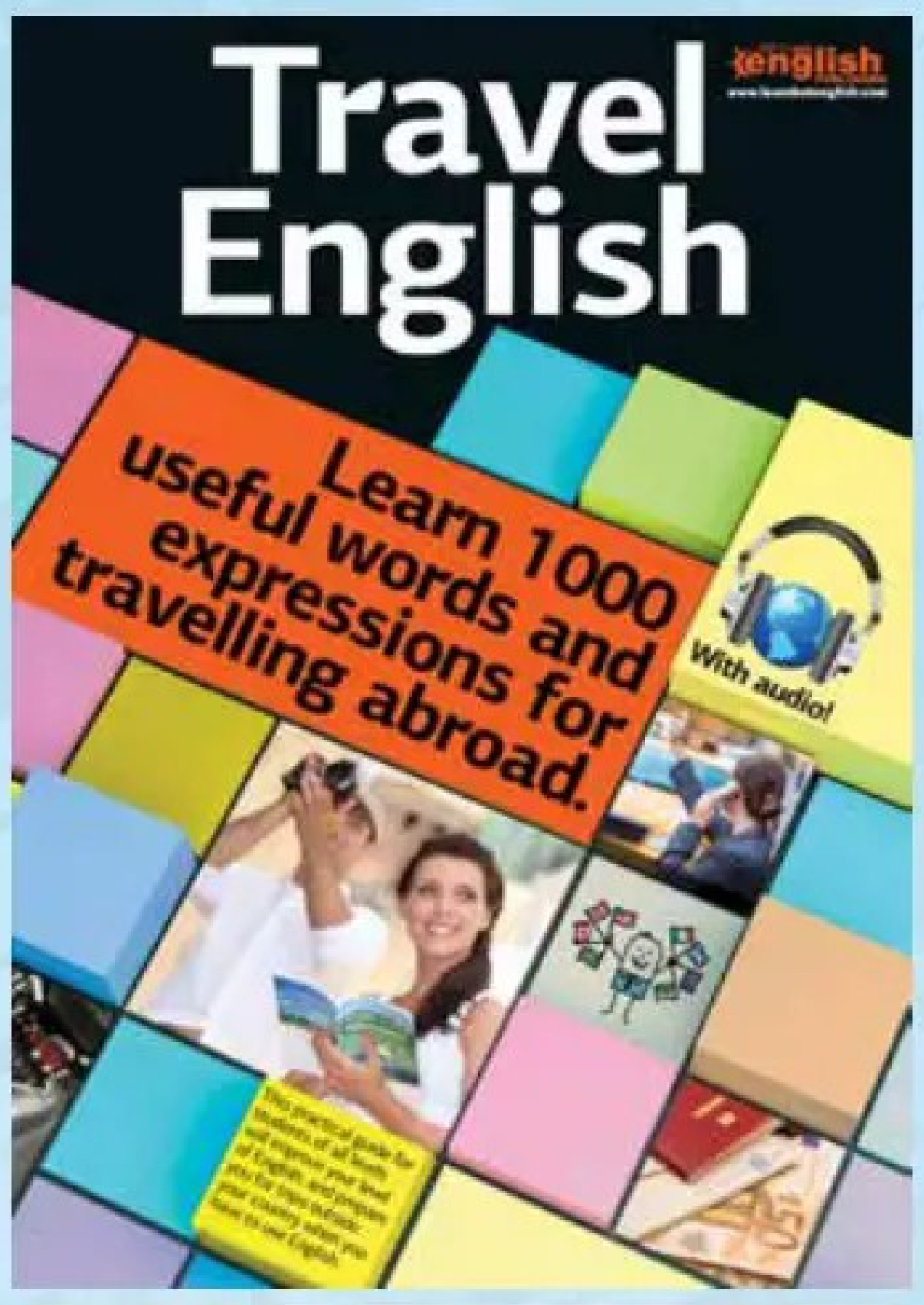
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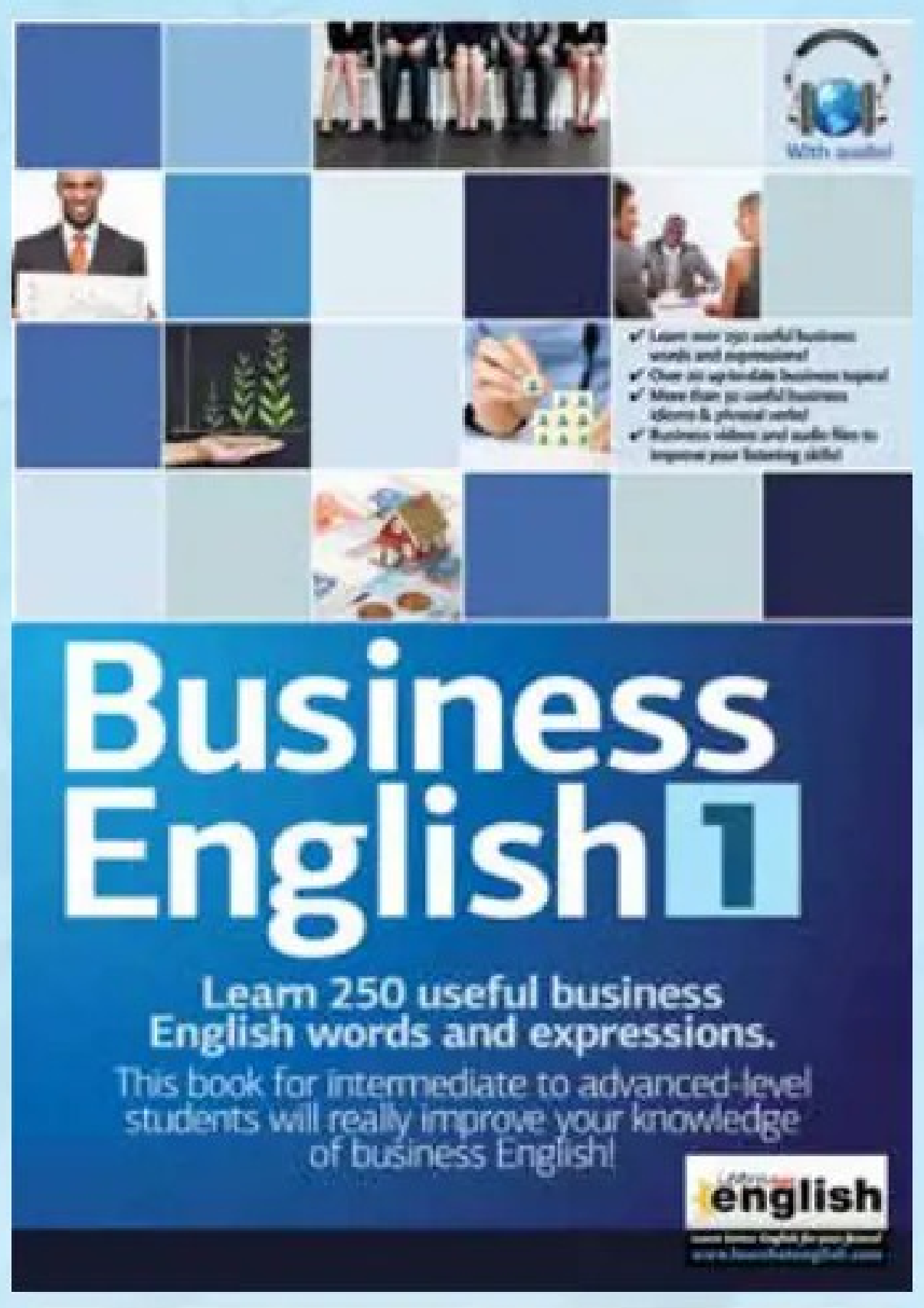
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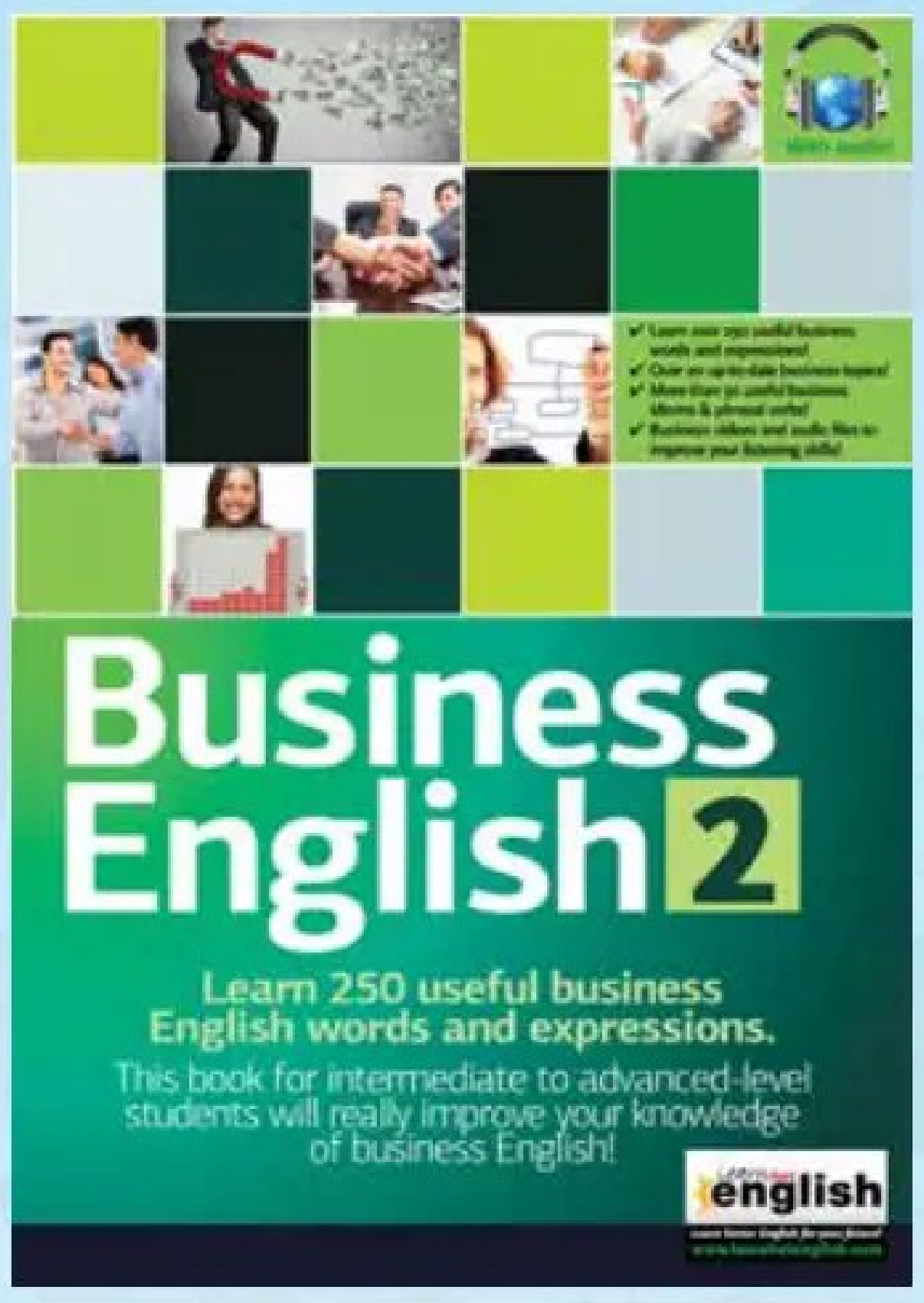
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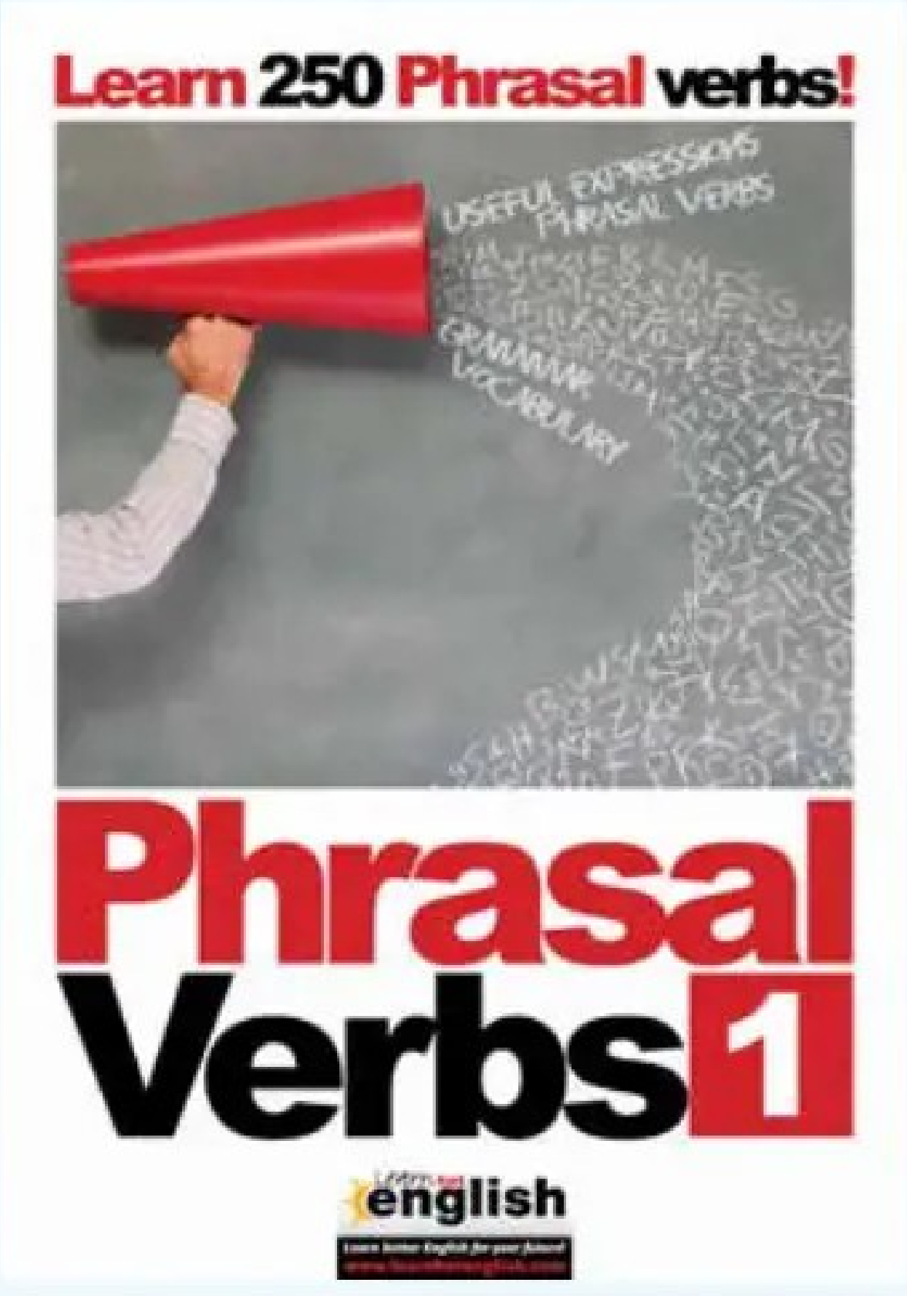
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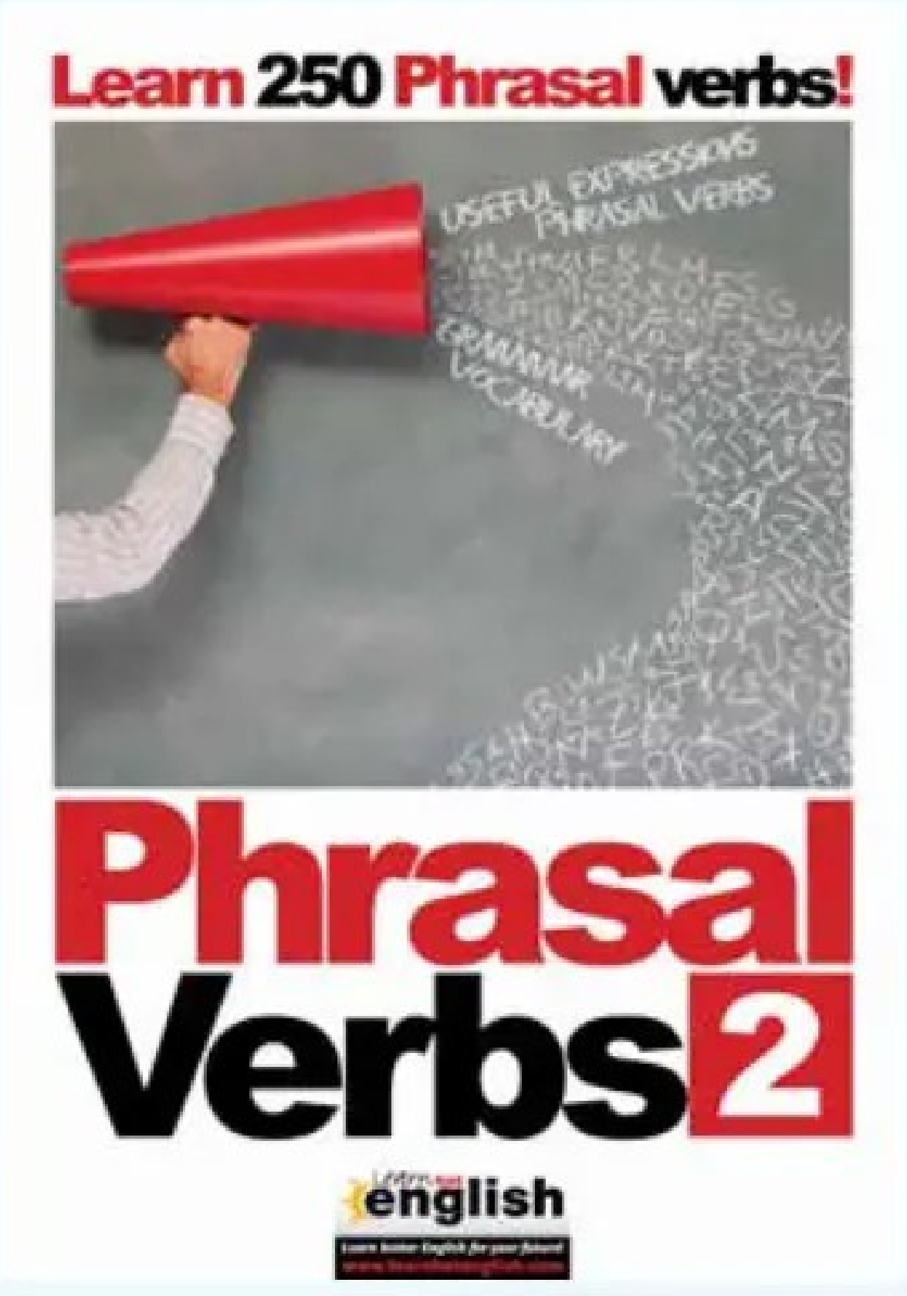
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Trivia Matching

Exercise

See if you can do this matching exercise. Look at the list of things (**1** to **13**), and the photos (**A**-**M**). Write a letter next to the name of each thing in the list below. **Answers** also on page 67

1. A light bulb ☐
2. A jaw ☐
3. An eyeball ☐
4. An aubergine ("eggplant" in US English) ☐
5. A lobster ☐
6. An axe ☐
7. Chess ☐
8. An ant ☐
9. A vulture ☐
10. A prison ☐
11. A thumb ☐
12. A driver ☐
13. A crocodile ☐

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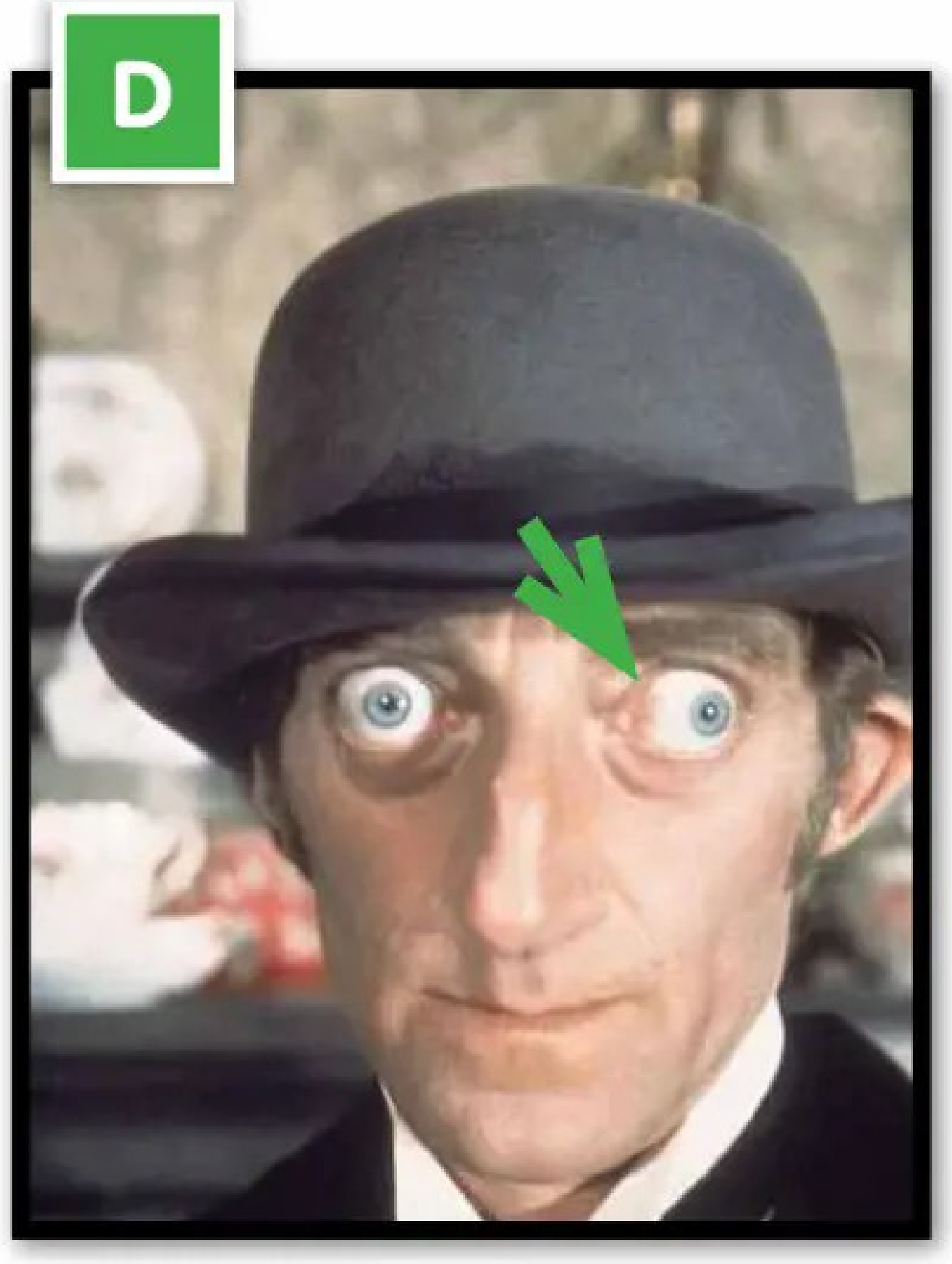

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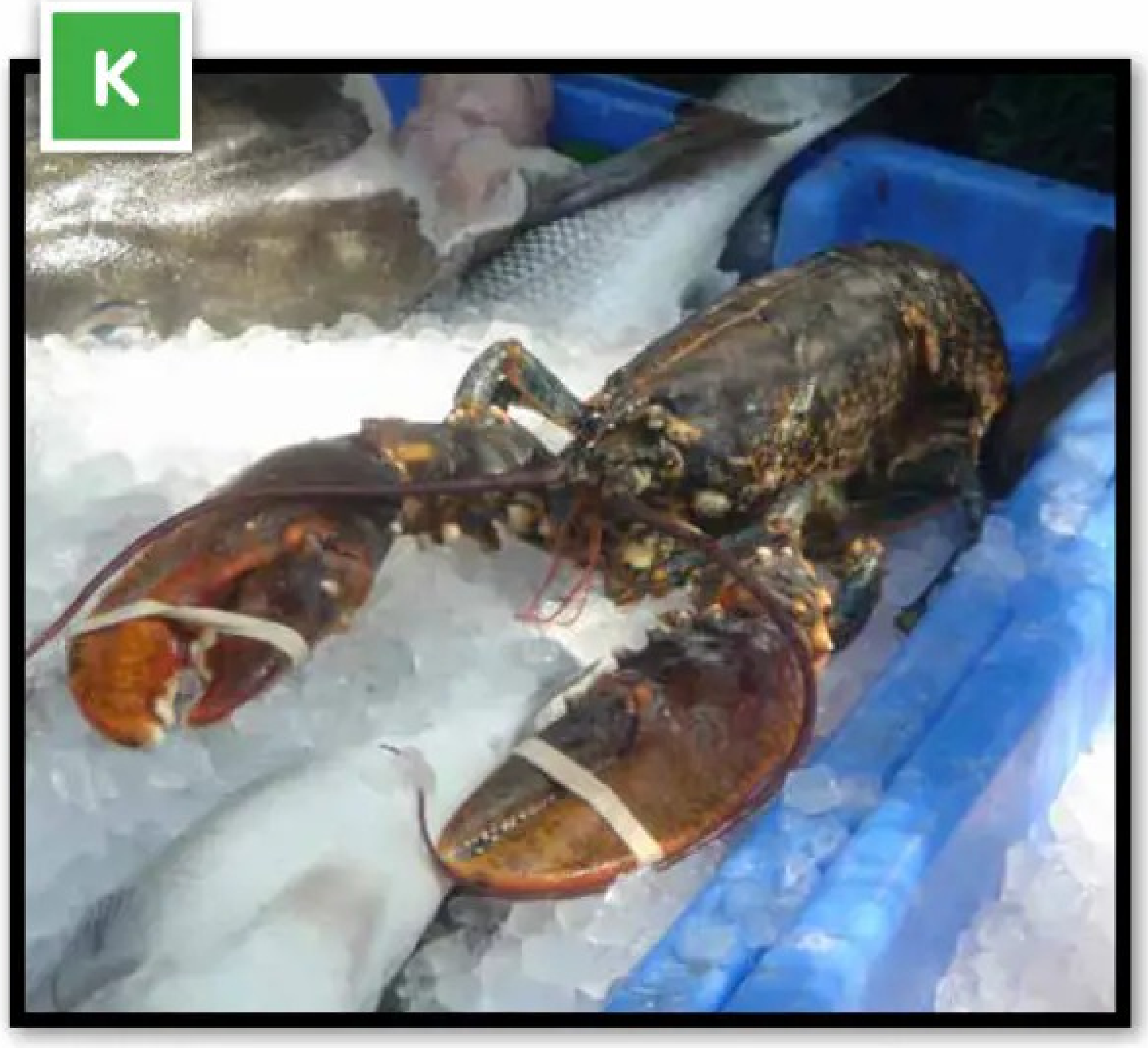

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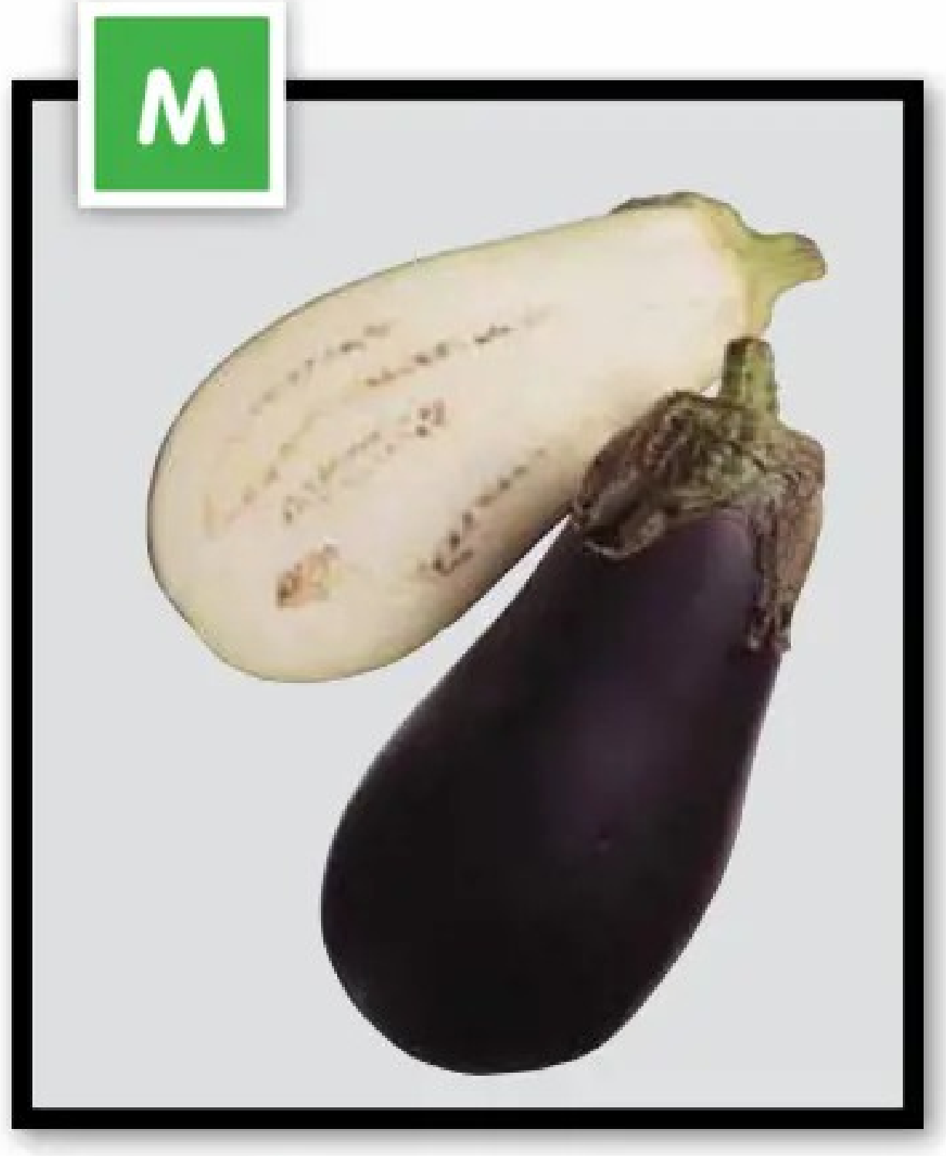

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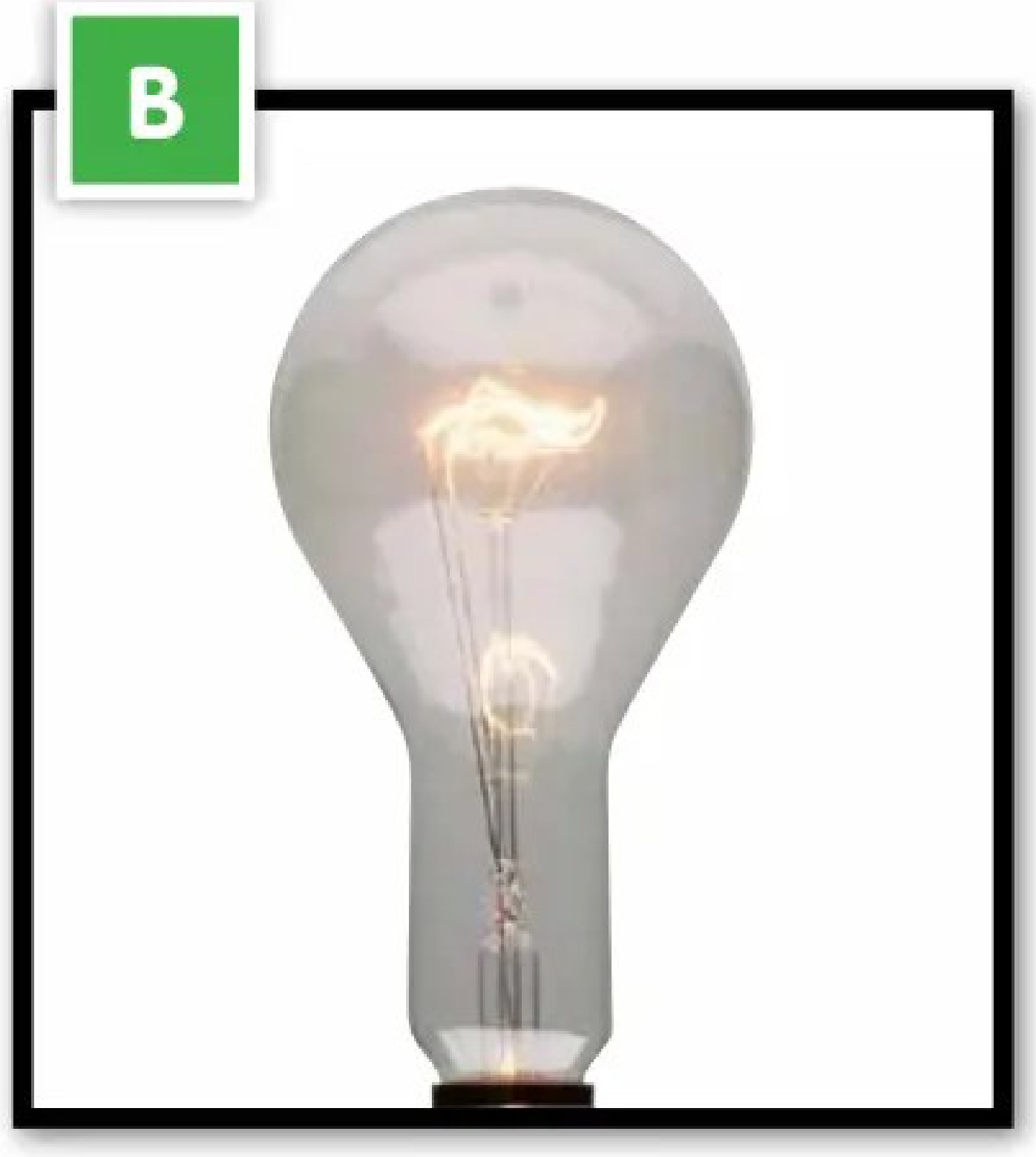

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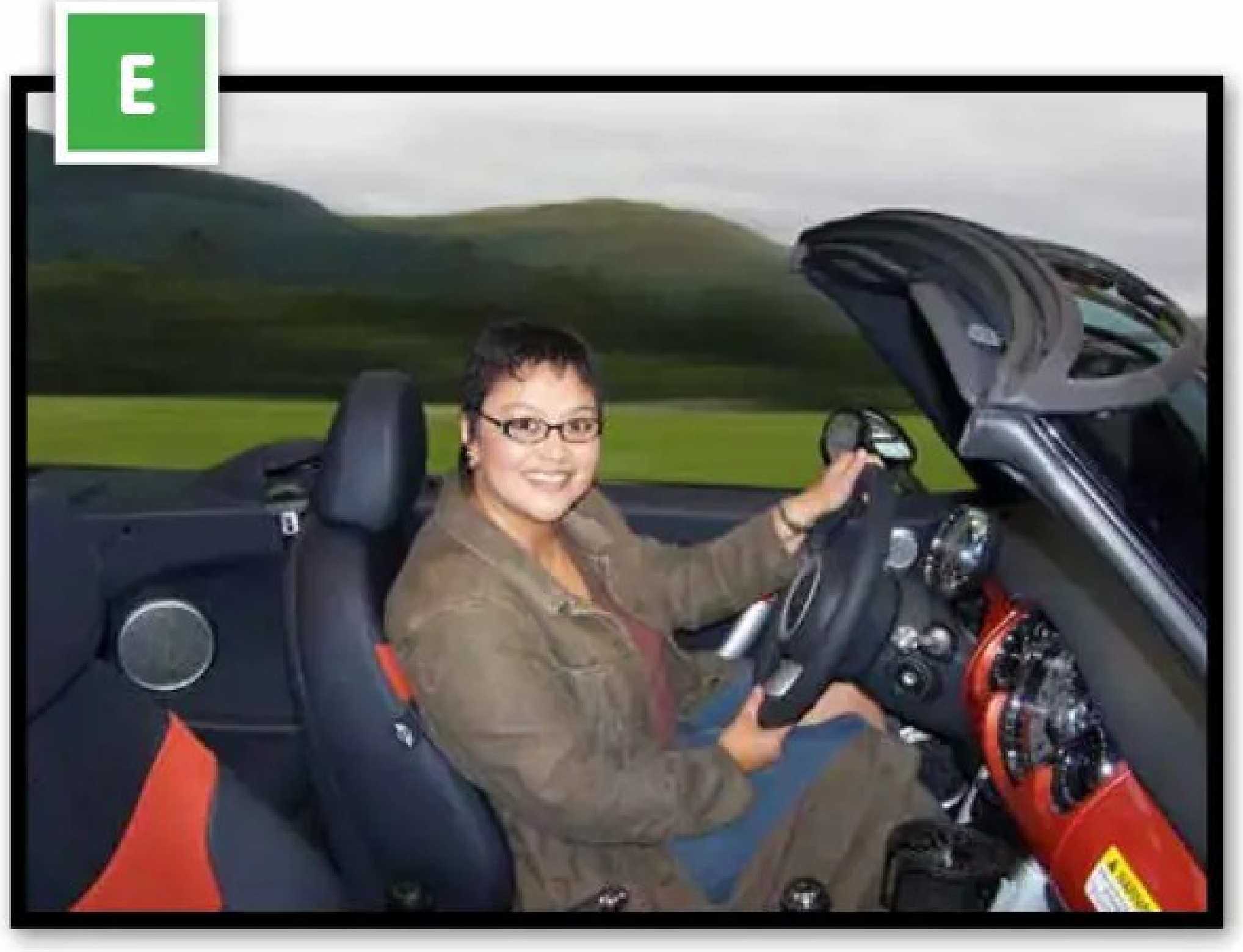

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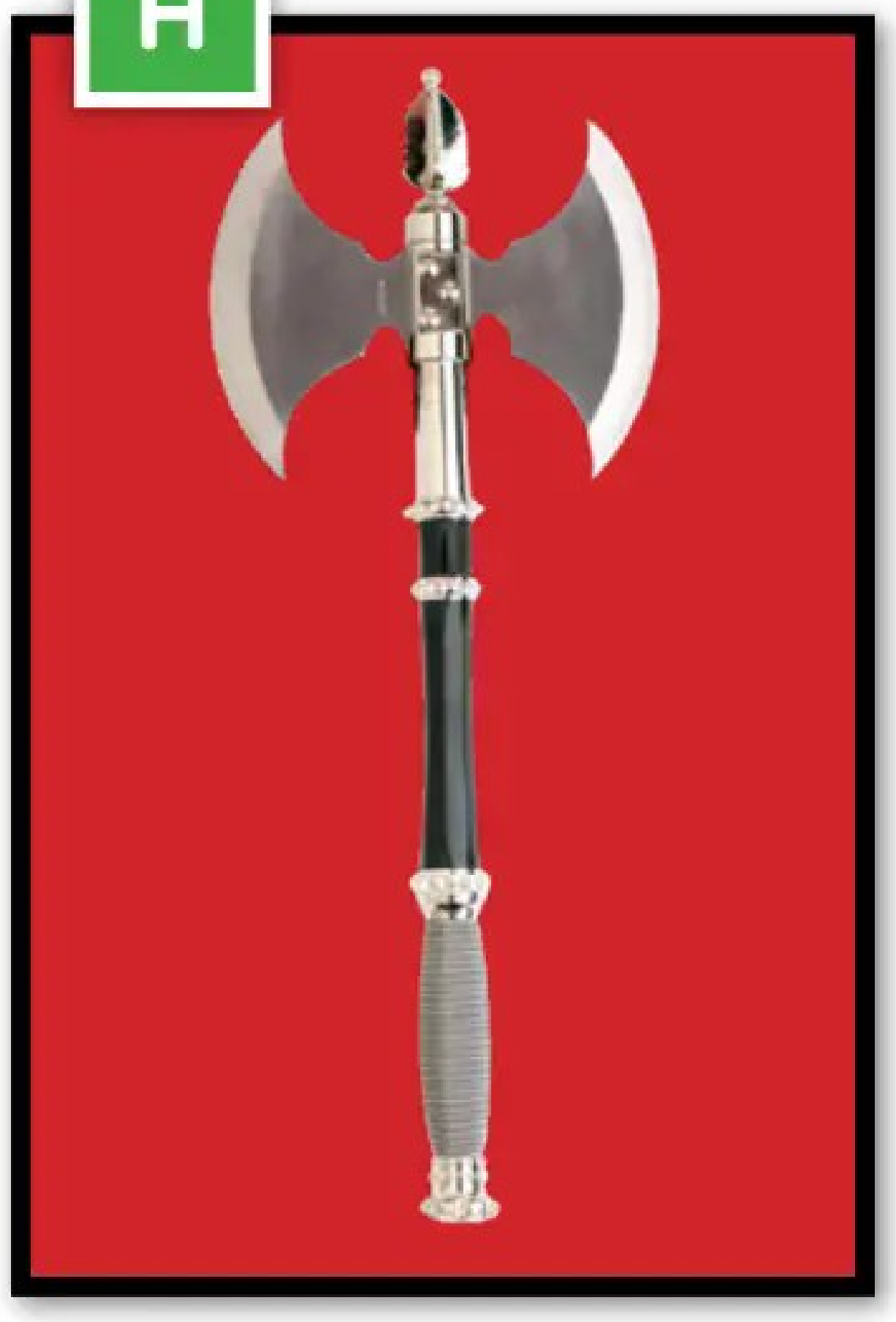

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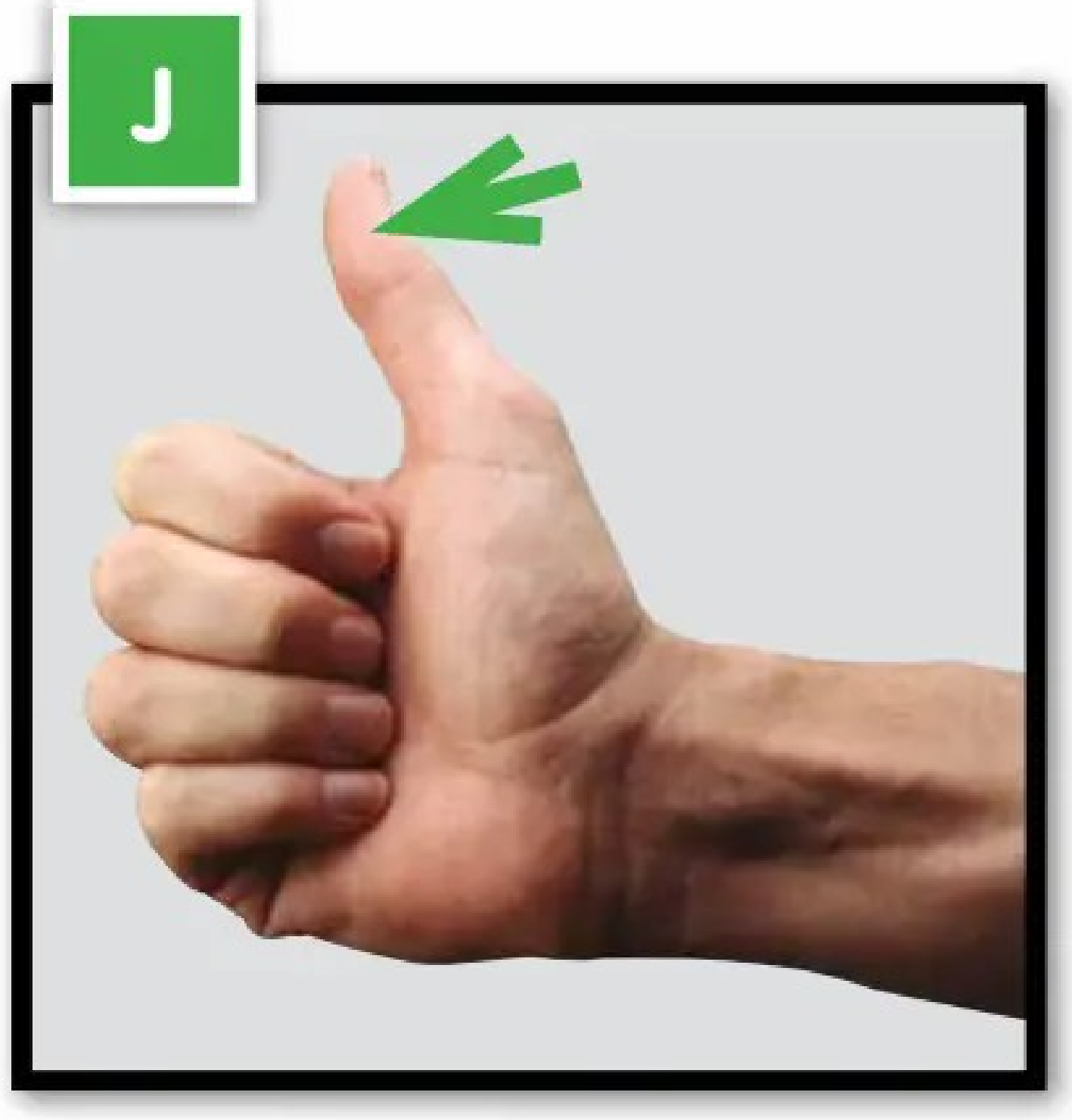

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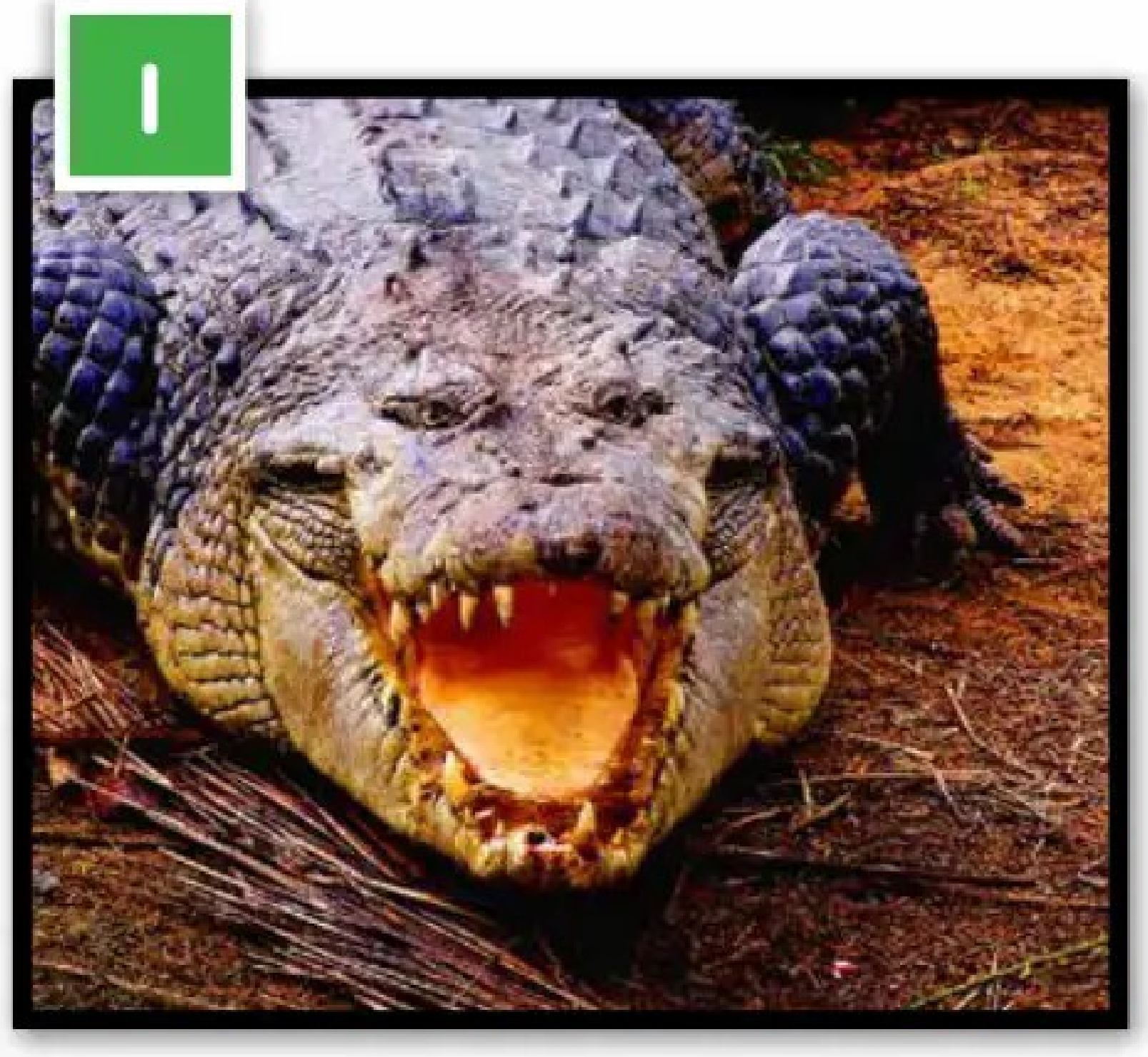

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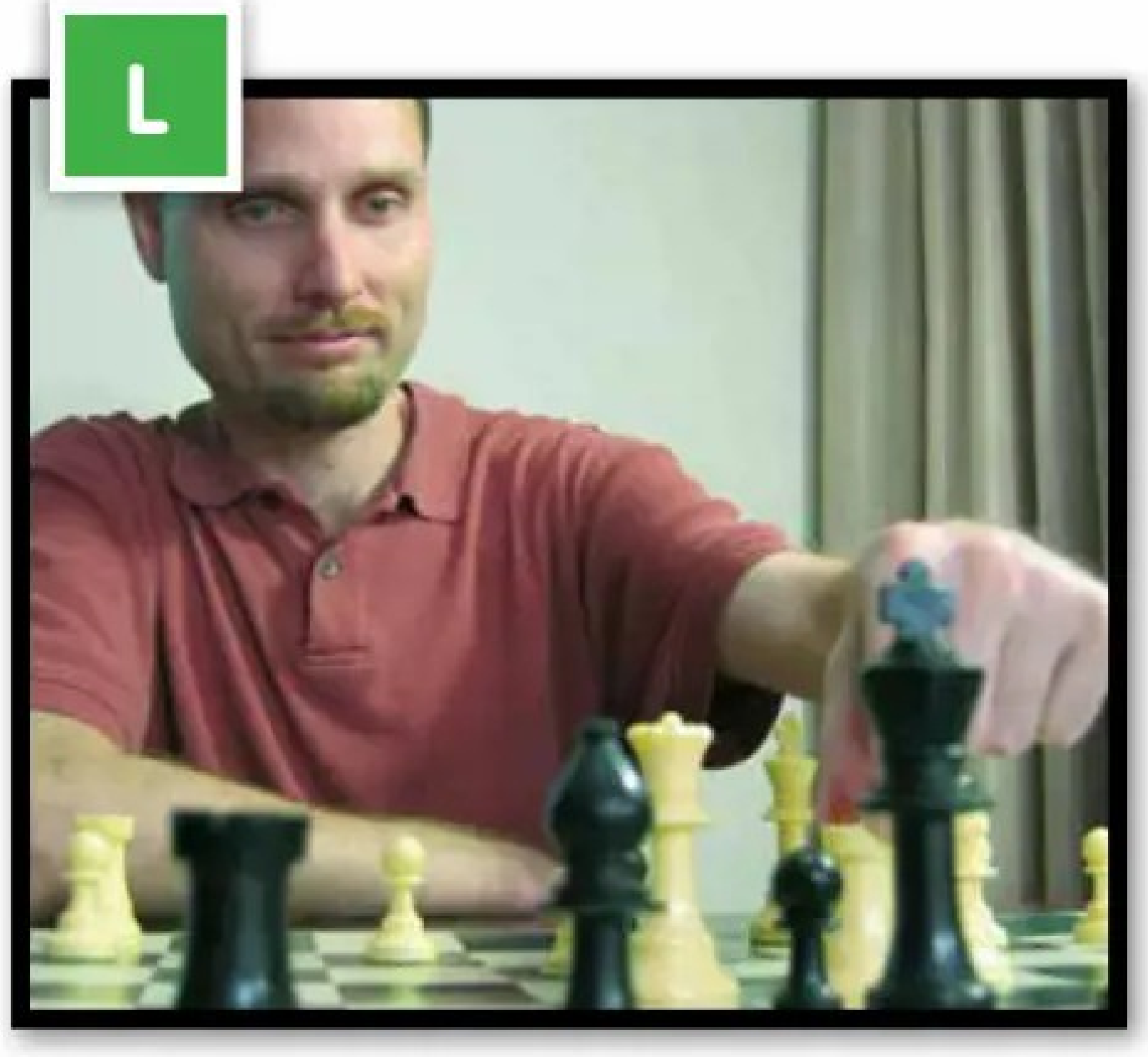

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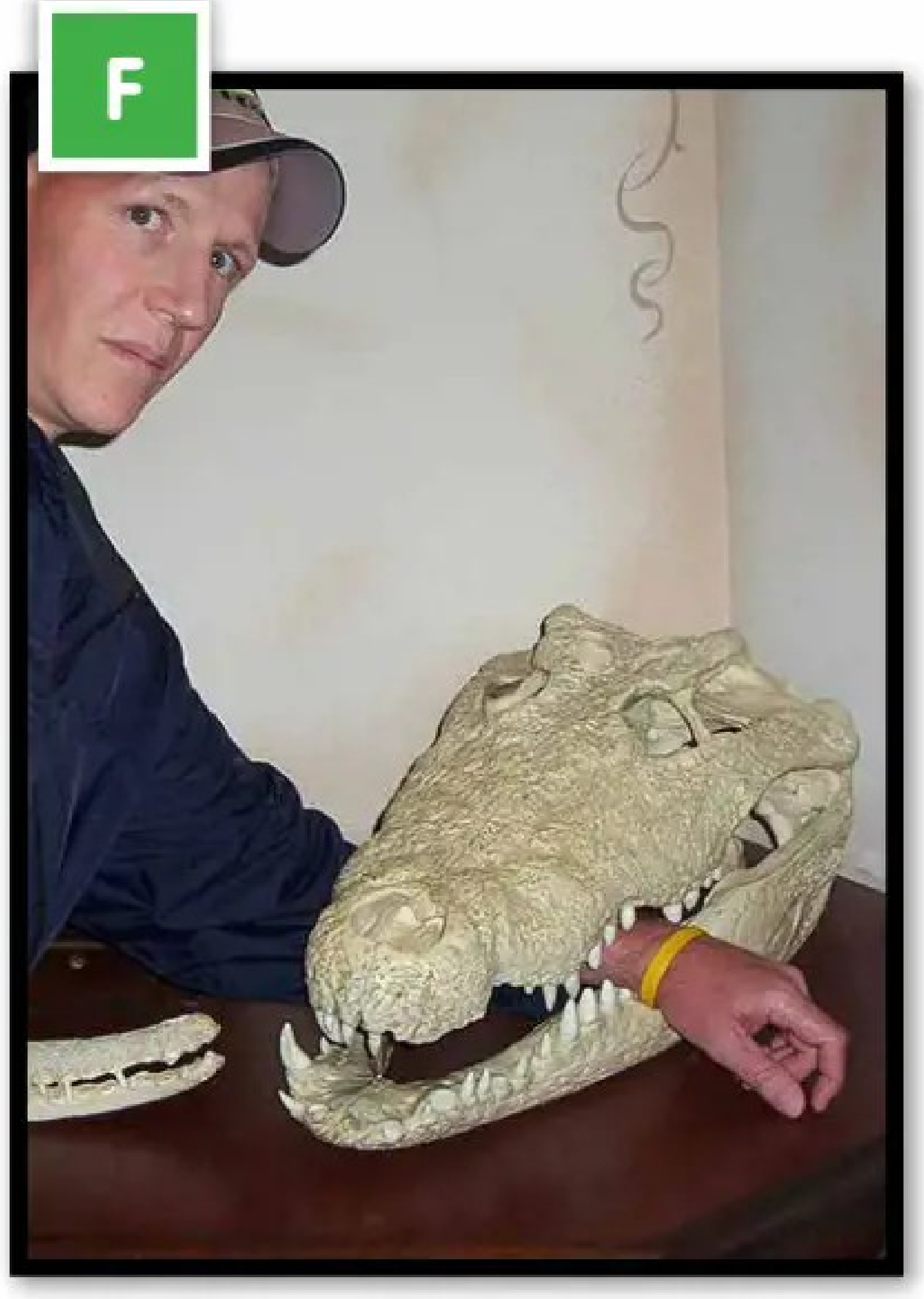

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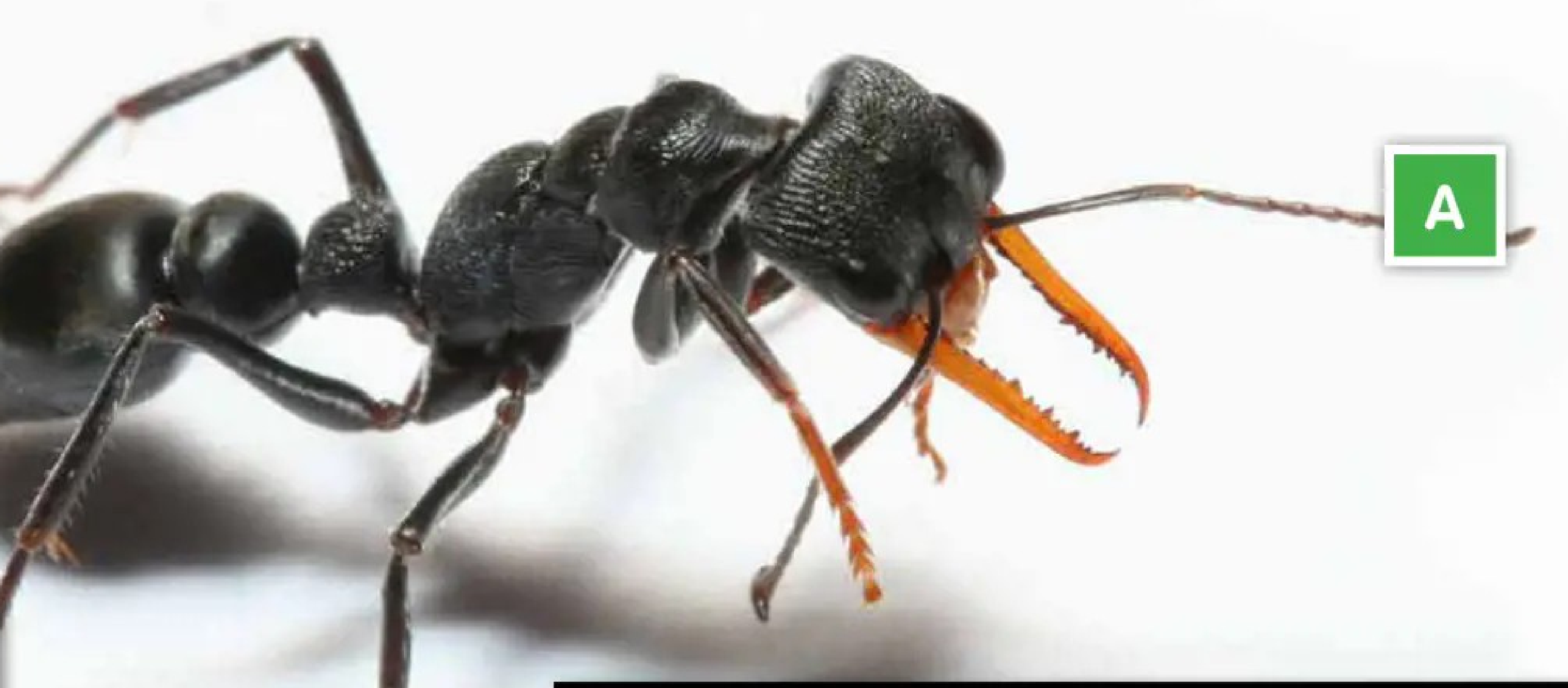

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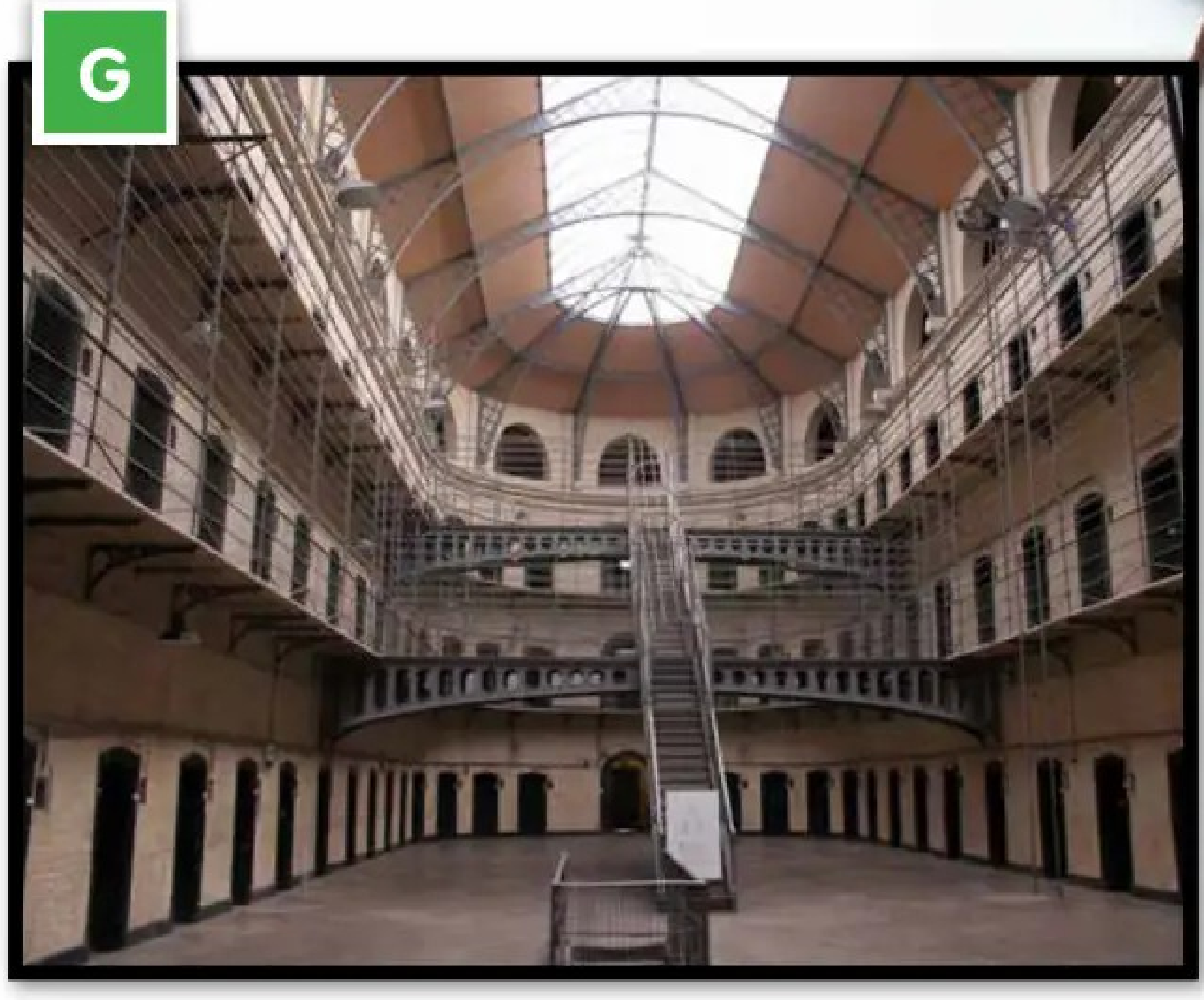

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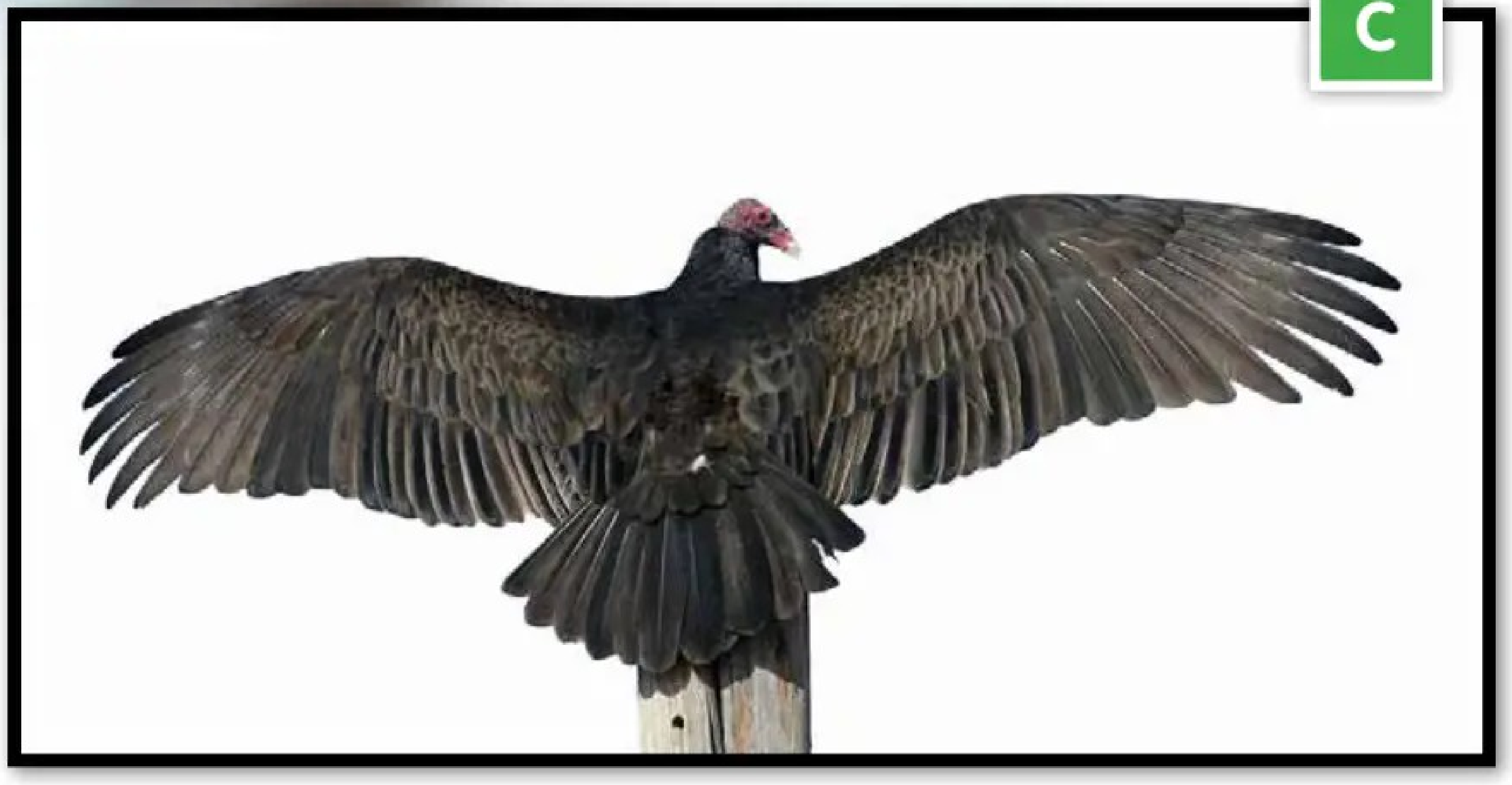


AUDIO

Weird Trivia

This is another part in our mini-series on strange facts. Whoever thought the world was so amazing?

The inventor of the **light bulb**, Thomas Edison, was afraid of the dark.

Until 1796, there was a state in the United States called Franklin. Today it is known as Tennessee.

To escape the **grip** of a crocodile's **jaws**, push your thumbs into its **eyeballs** – it will let go instantly.

Two-thirds of the world's **aubergines** are grown in New Jersey.

I'M NOT SLEEPING, I'M JUST BLINKING.

You **blink** over twenty million times a year.

It takes a **lobster** approximately seven years to grow to half a kilo.

The only state capital in the US without a McDonald's is Montpelier – the state capital of Vermont.

HAVE YOU SEEN A QUEEN AROUND HERE?

King Henry VIII was so afraid of being attacked at night that he slept with a gigantic **axe** under his pillow.

Men most often dream about other men; whereas women dream about men and women equally. Weird!

Between 1979 and 1988 **chess** was banned in Iran.

Amazingly, 0.7% of Americans are currently in prison.

The highest recorded flight for a bird was 11,277 metres. It was a **vulture**, which, unfortunately, flew into a plane.

An ant can lift 50 times its own weight, and can pull 30 times its own weight.

Until 1965, **Swedes** used to drive on the left-hand side of the road. The conversion to the right-hand side was carried out on a **weekday** at 5pm. All traffic stopped as people **switched sides**. The time and day were specifically chosen to prevent accidents. It was thought that at this time of day, drivers would be alert and capable of adjusting to the change. No major accidents were reported.

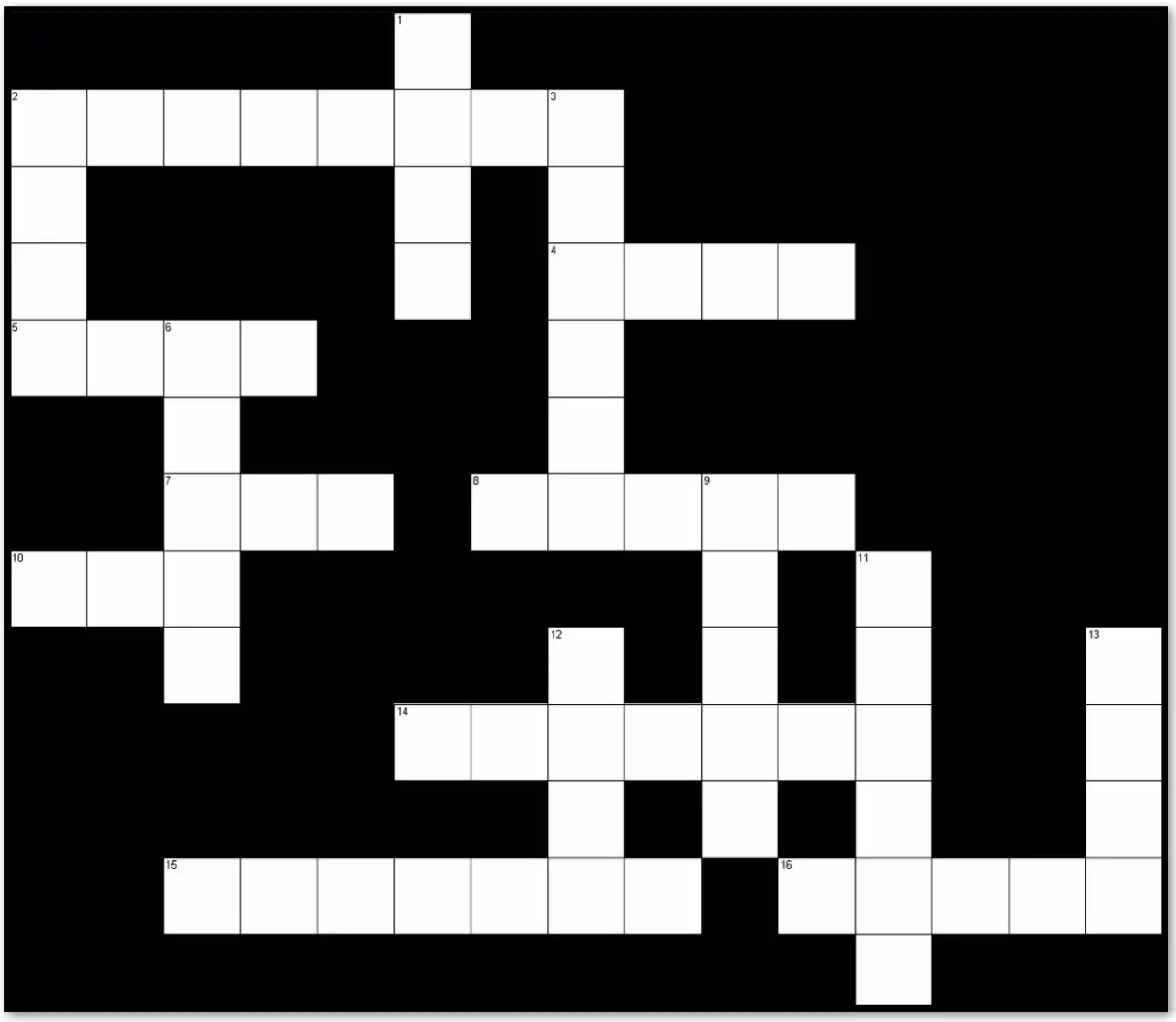
The Boston University Bridge (on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts) is the only place in the world where a boat can sail under a train that is driving under a car which is driving under an aeroplane. Incredible!

GLOSSARY

a light bulb *n*	a round, glass object that produces light when it is connected to the electricity
a grip *n*	a strong, firm hold on something
a jaw *n*	the lower part of your face below your mouth
an eyeball *n*	the round object in your eye that you use to look
an aubergine *n*	a large, purple vegetable
to blink *vb*	to open and close your eyes very quickly
a lobster n	a sea creature with a hard shell, two claws and eight legs
an axe *n*	a large weapon with a wooden handle and a piece of metal at the end for cutting trees, etc
chess *n*	a game played on a board with black and white squares on it. There is a king and queen in the game, and many other pieces
a vulture *n*	a large bird that eats dead animals
a Swede *n*	a person from Sweden
a weekday *n*	Monday to Friday
to switch sides *exp*	to change sides

CROSSWORD

Answers on page 67



Across

2. Putting jewellery in parts of your body such as your lips or tongue
4. The Scottish Gaelic word for "lake"
5. Very big
7. A woman who devotes her life to religion and wears a black dress
8. To die in water
10. To run in order to get some exercise
14. A thick piece of fabric to keep you warm in bed at night
15. A word to describe a house with ghosts
16. A place where you live. It has windows and a door.

Down

1. A "dress" worn by Scottish men
2. A small road where people can walk
3. A person who is obsessed with golf
6. The name of the book you can win this month: " _ _ _ _ _of New York"
9. Unusual and strange
11. A mark or pattern on your bod) for decoration
12. An area of raised water in the sea
13. A boring person.

WORD GAME

Here is an eight-letter word. See how many English words with four or more letters you can make from the letters in this word. You can only use each letter once for each word.

METABOLISM

ANAGRAM

Here is the name of a famous person who appears in this month's magazine. His name has been mixed up to make two new words. See if you can discover his real name. Write the letters on a piece of paper in a circle. This will help you find the word.

RIDGE SWOOT

JOKES

Here are two halves of some very ridiculous jokes. See if you can match the two halves. Good luck, and try not to laugh too much!

1. Teacher: "Class, we will have only half a day of school this morning." Class: "Hooray."
2. Husband to wife: "Help! The house is on fire!"
3. What has two legs but can't walk?
4. What did Baby **Corn** say to Mummy Corn?

A: A pair of trousers.
B: "We will have the other half this afternoon!"
C: "Where's **Pop Corn**?"
D: Wife to husband: "**Shhh**! You'll wake up your mother."

GLOSSARY

Corn *n*	little pieces of food that are yellow
Pop *n*	father, daddy; pop corn is food that you eat at the cinema
Shhh! *exp*	this is used to tell some-one to speak more quietly

WORDSEARCH

Now see if you can find the following words in the wordsearch: Good luck! Answers on page 67.

G	T	S	T	O	R	E	D	E	I
T	K	U	P	S	E	T	R	G	S
D	R	Z	H	O	S	T	A	X	Q
Y	J	E	P	C	O	Q	M	Y	U
B	G	N	K	T	R	A	C	K	I
B	R	O	A	D	C	A	S	T	R
O	V	F	S	T	U	N	T	S	R
N	F	A	K	E	S	S	N	H	E
L	O	G	M	U	G	J	I	O	L
T	R	I	G	G	E	R	U	T	B

BROADCAST
HOST
SQUIRREL
LOG
SHOT
FAKE
MUG

UPSET
DRAM
TREK
STORE
STUNT
TRIGGER

MATCHING

See if you can match the two columns.
Answers on page 67.

A: To broadcast
B: A host
C: A squirrel
D: A log
E: A shot
F: A fake
G: A track
H: A mug
I: To upset
J: A dram
K: A trek
L: A store
M: A stunt
N: A trigger

1. A photograph
2. An exciting or dangerous piece of action in a film
3. The part of a gun that you pull in order to shoot it
4. To show a programme on television
5. A small amount of whisky
6. A long, difficult walk
7. A mark in the ground made by feet
8. An American English word for "shop"
9. A person who interviews people on a TV programme
10. An animal like a rabbit that lives in parks, eats nuts and has a long tail
11. A copy of something; something that isn't real or genuine
12. A large cup for drinking tea or coffee
13. To make someone sad or angry
14. A big piece of wood from a tree

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AUDIO

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you seen any interesting adverts lately? What were they for? Have you seen any funny videos on YouTube? What were they about? Have you seen any interesting ways to promote a product lately? What were they?

Exams **This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.**

HOW TO PROMOTE A PRODUCT WITH BUZZ MARKETING!

Answers on page **67**

1 Pre-reading

You're going to read an article about some original ways to promote products. How would you promote the following things? Think of as many ideas as you can.

a horror film
a TV series
a website for interns
a correction fluid product

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas from the Pre-reading activity. Which idea is the cleverest? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a film, product, etc. next to each statement.

1. The site got half a million visitors.
2. 74,000 people applied in the first 48 hours.
3. A character from the video invites viewers to participate in the video.
4. It made $194 million worldwide.
5. The campaign featured a Hollywood star.
6. 42 alternative scenes were shot.
7. You can download the finished product to your computer.
8. It was only released in a small number of cities.

4 Language focus
Conditionals

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...If you wanted the movie to be shown..." The writer has used a conditional. Notice the use of the passive infinitive: *to be shown.*

One great way to promote a product is through **buzz marketing**. This involves doing something original or creative that **creates a buzz** – that gets people talking about it and sharing it. Here are four examples of buzz marketing.

1 *Paranormal Activity*

Paranormal Activity was a horror film that cost just $15,000 to make. However, it earned nearly $108 million at the US **box office** and $194 million worldwide. A lot of its success was a result of a clever buzz marketing campaign. As part of this, the film was only released in a small number of cities. If you wanted the movie to be shown where you lived, you had to **sign** a **petition**. Once there were enough votes, the film would be shown there too. Restricting the availability of the film was a great way of generating interest in it.

2 *Mad Men*

For the third season of the TV series *Mad Men*, **cable channel** AMC launched Mad Men Yourself. This was an online **avatar**-creator that let you make a 1960s' version of yourself. The site got half a million visitors in the first week, and the Season 3 **premiere** of *Mad Men* saw record **ratings**. The avatar-creator lets you choose a background scene for your avatar, as well as your body shape, clothing, facial hair and eyes, all while listening to some cool 1960s jazzy music. And once you've finished, you can download it to your computer.

3 Internships.com

Hollywood star Charlie Sheen was paid over $100,000 to send two **Tweets** to promote the website Internships.com. One of the Tweets read, "I'm looking to **hire** a winning **intern** with TigerBlood. Apply here." As a result of the Tweets, the internship website got 74,000 **applicants** in the first 48 hours, and over one million **unique visitors** during the campaign. Incidentally, TigerBlood is what Charlie Sheen thinks runs through his **veins**. According to the actor, it makes him **resistant to** the dangers of **addiction**.

4 Tipp-Ex

Correction fluid manufacturer Tipp-Ex came up with a clever idea to promote their **whiteout Pocket Mouse**. They launched a "choose-your-own-adventure" campaign on YouTube with a video called A Hunter Shoots a Bear. In the clip, a man is out camping when a bear suddenly appears behind him. He **grabs** a rifle, and his friend tells him to shoot the bear. However, the man says he doesn't want to, then picks up the Tipp-Ex mouse and **whites out** the word "shoots" from the title, inviting viewers to write another word or expression. For example, instead of "shoots", you could write "washes" or "plays football with". Then, you can watch a video of the hunter doing that thing with the bear. Forty-two alternative scenes were filmed, covering most people's **requests**. Within 36 hours, the video became a **viral hit**.

VIDEO

YouTube

Watch the Tipp-Ex ad. Search YouTube for **"a hunter shoots a bear".**

GLOSSARY

buzz marketing *n*	a form of marketing that involves doing something surprising that makes people talk about it and get excited about it
to create a buzz *exp*	to do something that makes people talk about something and get excited about it
the box office *n*	the money a film makes at the "box office" is the money it makes from ticket sales
to sign *vb*	if you "sign" a document, you put your name on it
a petition *n*	a document signed by a lot of people with a request for the government to do something
a cable channel *n*	a television network that you pay for. Your television is connected to it through cables
an avatar *n*	a figure that represents you in a computer game, etc.
a premiere *n*	the first time a film is show in the cinema
ratings *n*	the statistics that show how popular a television programme is
a Tweet *n*	a message sent by the social network Twitter
to hire *vb*	if you "hire" someone, you give them a job
an intern *n*	a person who works in a company for experience (they aren't paid)
an applicant *n*	someone who applies for a job – often by sending in a letter, etc.
a unique visitor *n*	individual people who visit a website
a vein *n*	the thin tubes in your body with blood flowing through them towards your heart
resistant to *exp*	if you're "resistant to" a disease (for example), you can't catch that disease
an addiction *n*	if you've got an "addiction" to something, you really want/need that thing
correction fluid *n*	a white liquid you can paint over writing to cover the writing so you can write again
whiteout *n*	a white liquid you can use to paint over writing
a Pocket Mouse *n*	a whiteout product in the shape of a mouse that you can put in your pocket
to grab *vb*	to take suddenly and quickly
to white out *phr vb*	to delete writing by putting a white liquid on it
a request *n*	if there's a "request" for something, someone asks for that thing
a viral hit *n*	something that is very popular on the internet

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AUDIO

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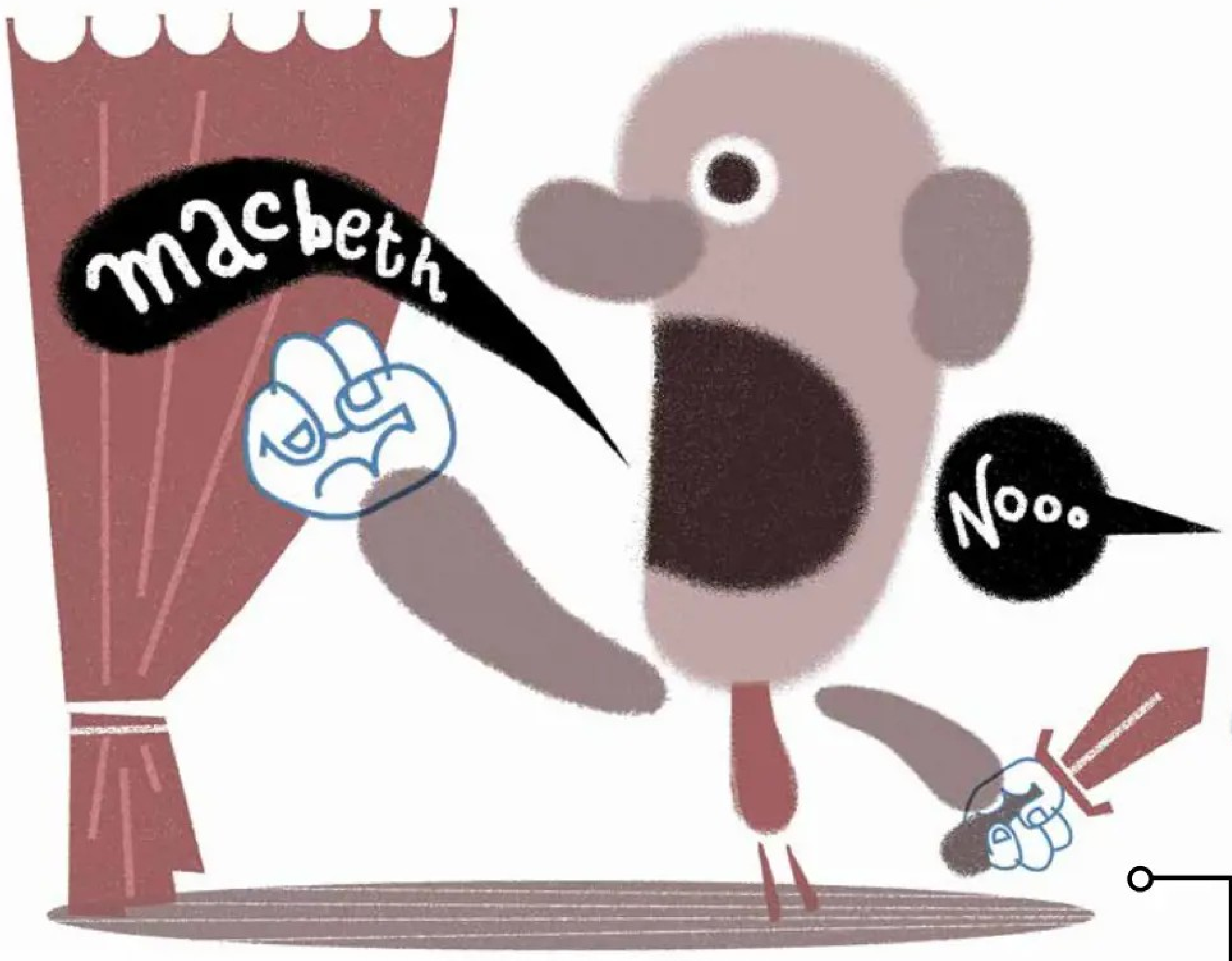
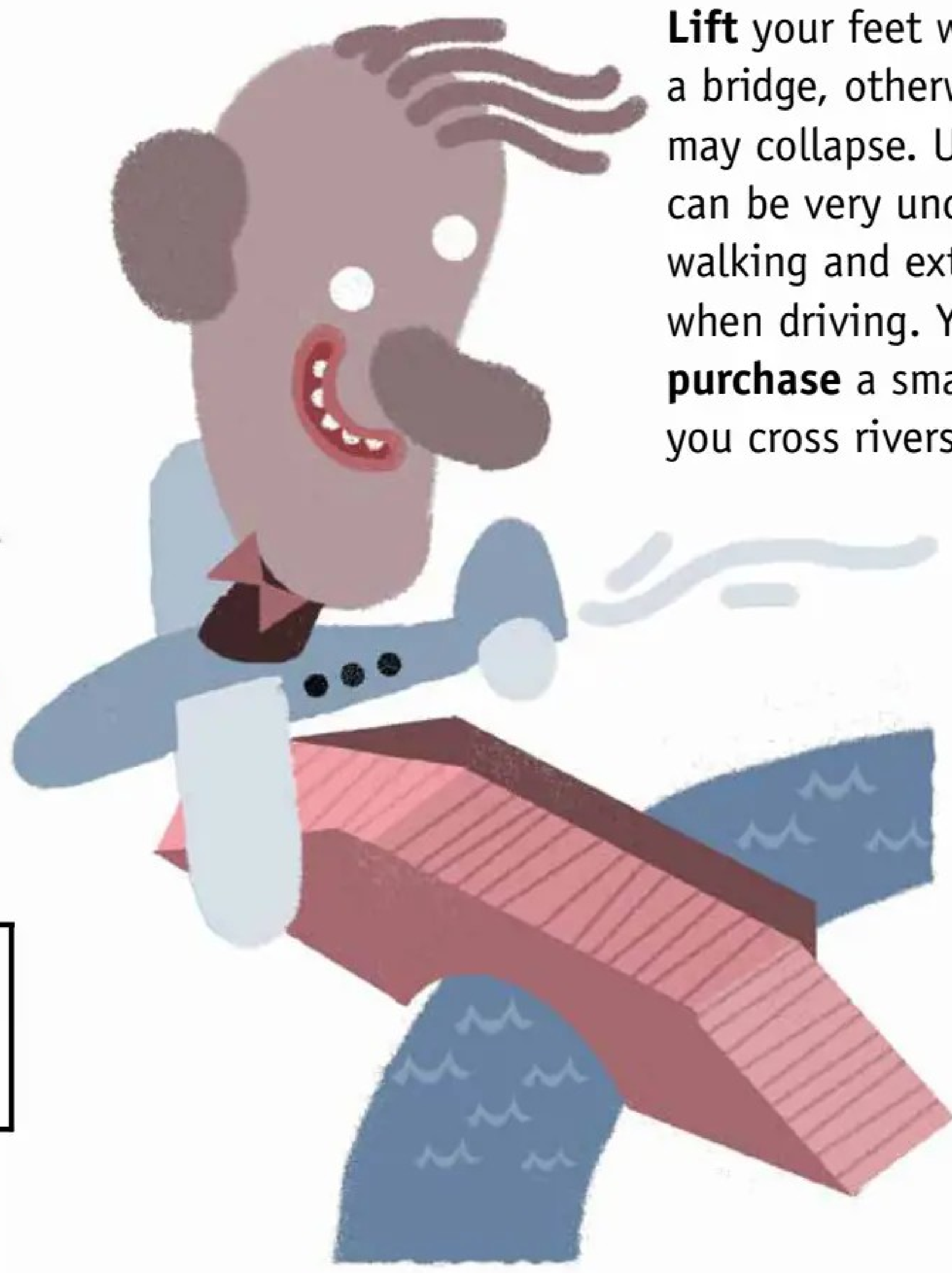


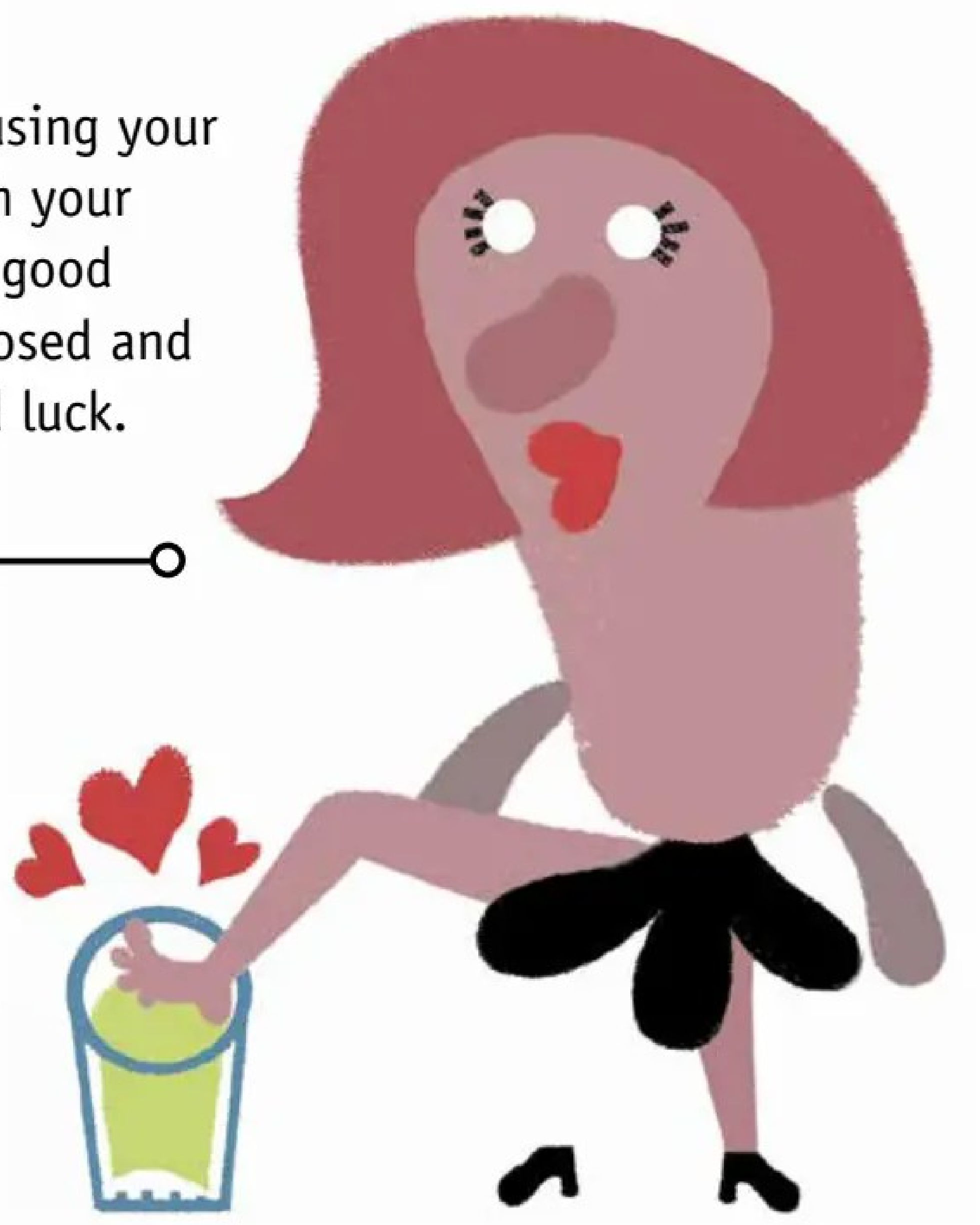
Never say "Macbeth" to actors about to **perform** in a play. It brings bad luck. It's also very confusing for them, especially if their play isn't actually called Macbeth.

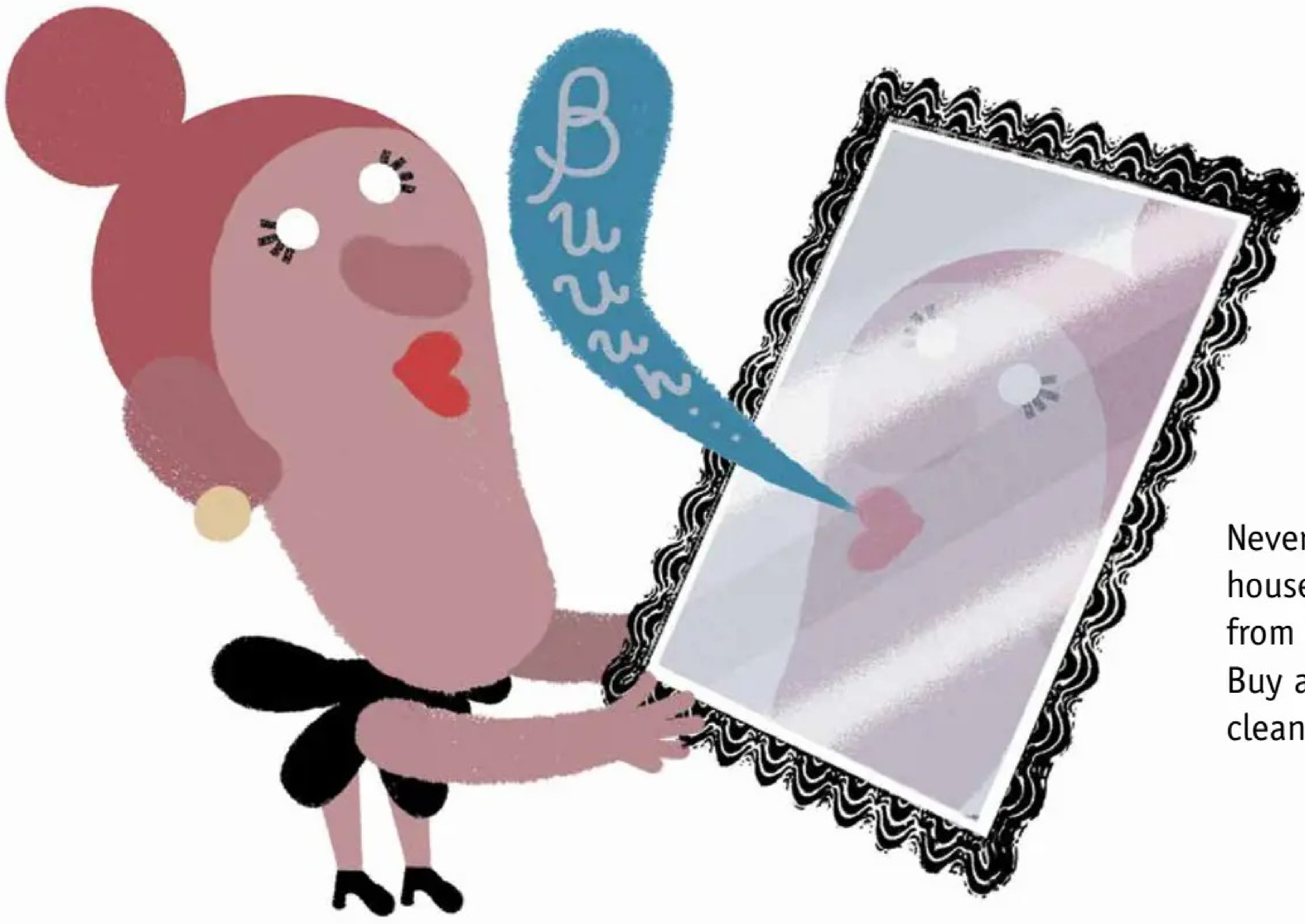
Lift your feet when going over a bridge, otherwise the bridge may collapse. Unfortunately, this can be very uncomfortable when walking and extremely dangerous when driving. You may like to **purchase** a small plane to help you cross rivers or lakes.



When you go to the toilet, enter the bathroom using your left leg first; and when you come out, leave with your right leg first. This will bring you three years of good health. While inside the toilet keep your eyes closed and your mouth open for a further five years of good luck.

If you secretly put your **toe-nail clippings** in a glass of **lemonade** and make someone drink it, that person will fall in love with you. Remember to wash your feet first or the person may **refuse** to drink the lemonade.



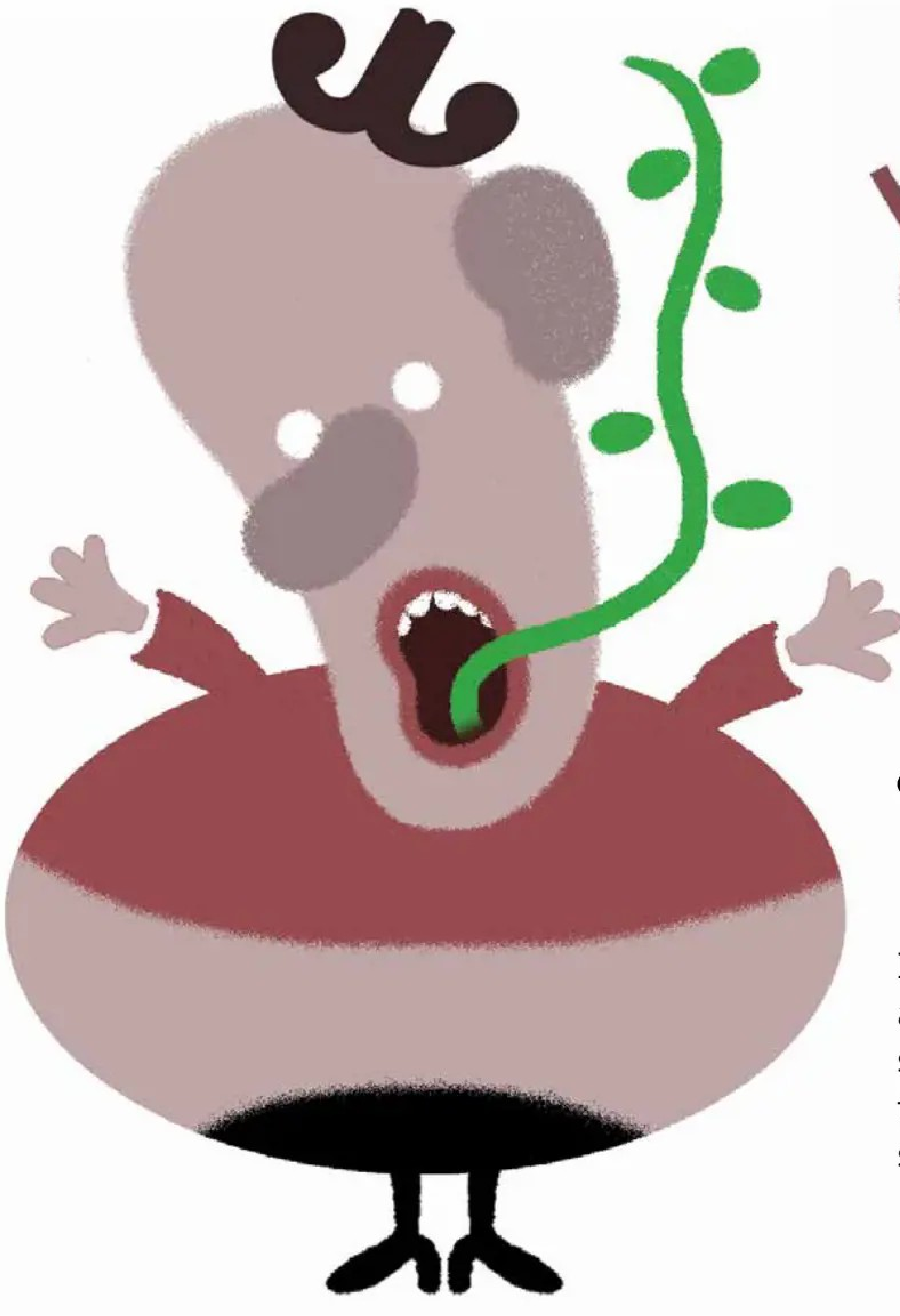


Never bring an old mirror into a new house. Apparently, spirits can travel from house to house through mirrors. Buy a new mirror and you won't have to clean the old ones.

As you go through a tunnel, **hold your breath**. If you manage to hold your breath all the way through the tunnel, you can make a wish that will come true. And now you know why so many people coming out of the 23 kilometre Mont Blanc tunnel in Switzerland have red faces.

If a bird flies in through the window of your house, there will be a death. If a bird doesn't fly into your house, there may still be a death, but at least you won't have to worry about the bird.

Cover your feet at night or the devil will come and pull your toes. Wear the same socks for three weeks in order to repel the devil - he hates smelly feet!



If you swallow a watermelon seed, a watermelon will grow in your stomach – and you can imagine the pain involved in trying to expel something that big from your body!

GLOSSARY

to perform *vb*	to act in a theatre play
a toe-nail *n*	a "toe" is the "finger" on your feet. A nail is the hard part on the end of your finger
a clipping *n*	a small piece of something that has been cut
lemonade *n*	a drink with lemon, sugar and gas
to refuse *vb*	to say that you will not do something
to lift *vb*	to move to a higher position
to purchase *vb*	to buy
to hold your breath *exp*	to stop breathing

AUDIO

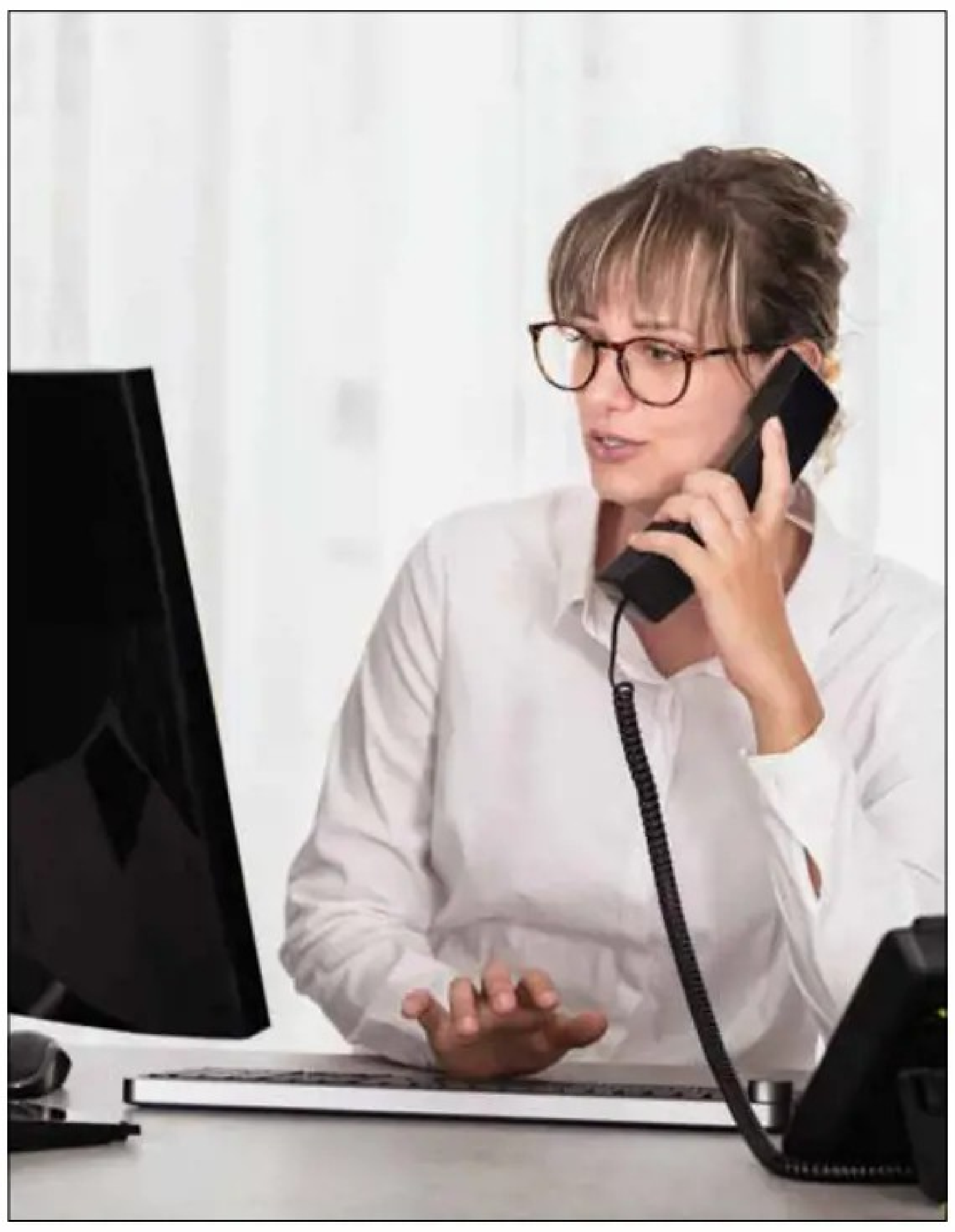
LEARN 29 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS FOR THE PHONE!

Learn these useful phone expressions and really improve your English. 😊

Answering the phone
Amstan Incorporated. How may I help you? [formal]
Hello? [informal / private calls]

Identifying yourself – the caller (notice the use of 'this')
Hello. This is Nick Saunders.
Hi, this is Sally Fields.

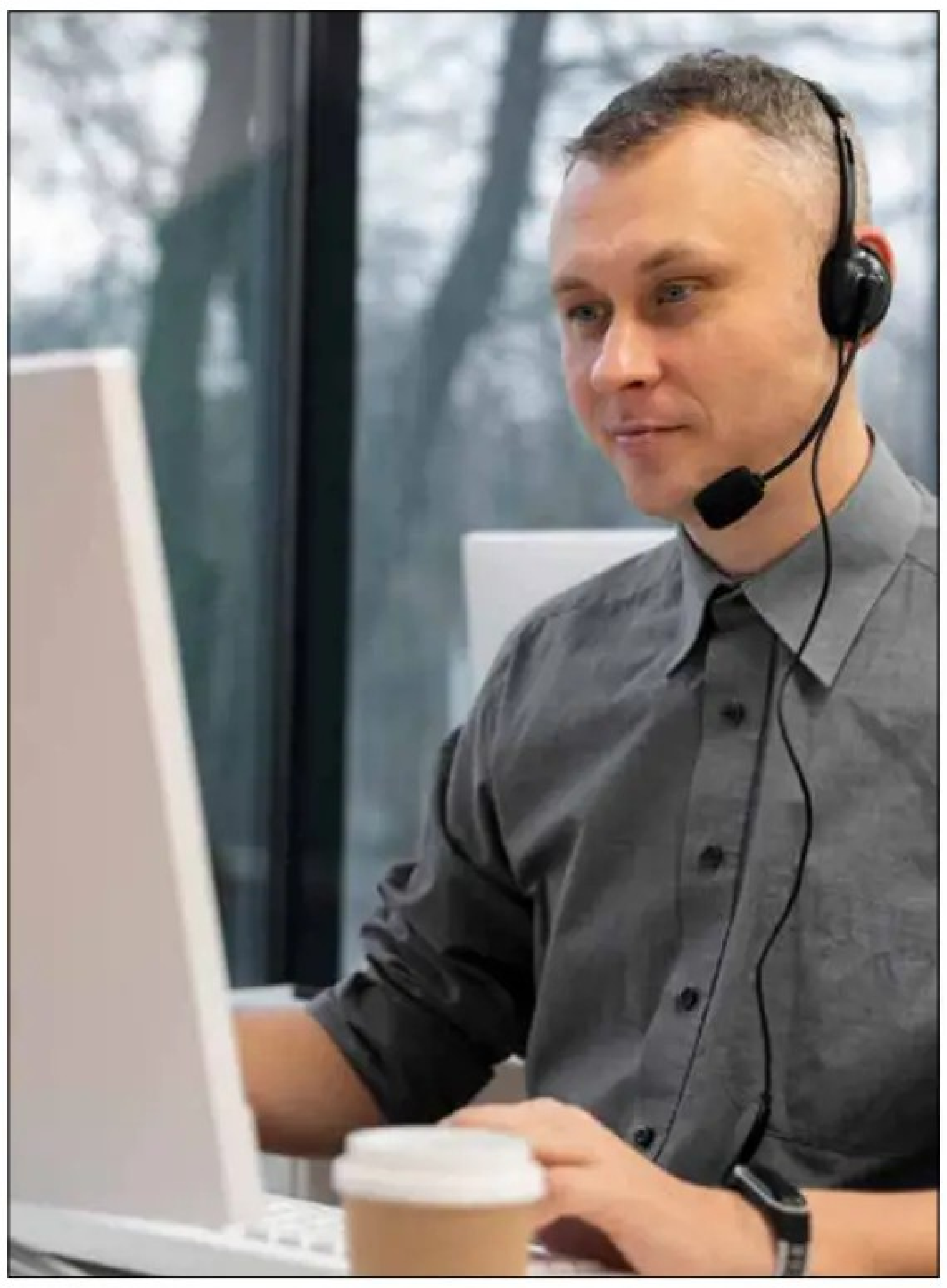
Asking for identification
Who's **calling**, please?
Which company are you calling from, please?



Asking to speak with someone
Could I speak to Bob Mitchell, please?
Is Nancy Smith there, please?

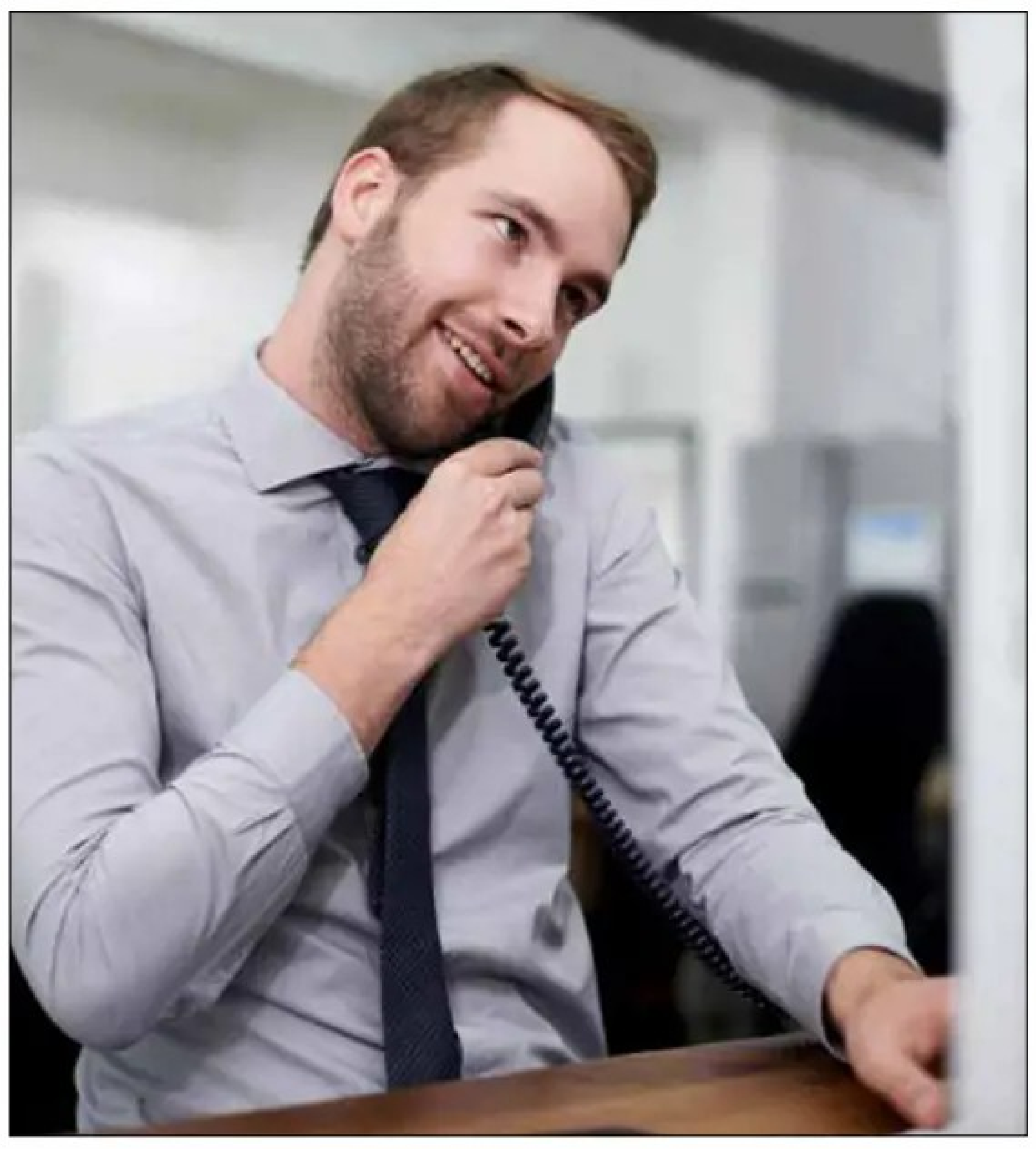
Giving details of a call
It's about the job advert in the paper.
I'm calling to confirm the meeting for tomorrow.

Connecting someone
I'll just put you **through**. (thriu)
I'm just connecting you.

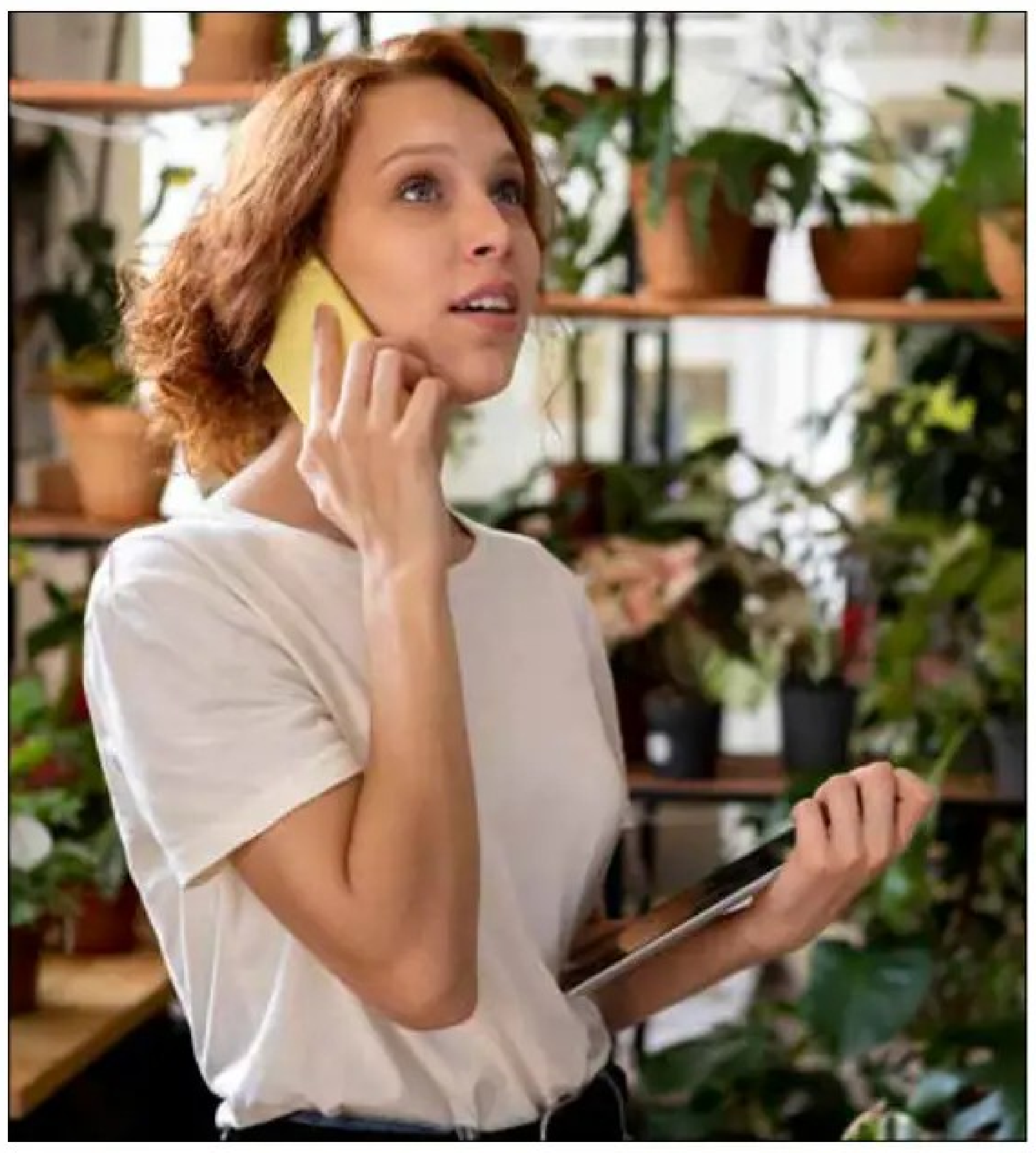


Problems
I'm sorry but the line is eng**a**ged at the moment. Would you like to call back later?
She isn't here right now. Shall I tell her you called?

Inviting someone to leave a message
Can I take a **me**ssage? (pr: **me**-sig
Would you like to leave a message?

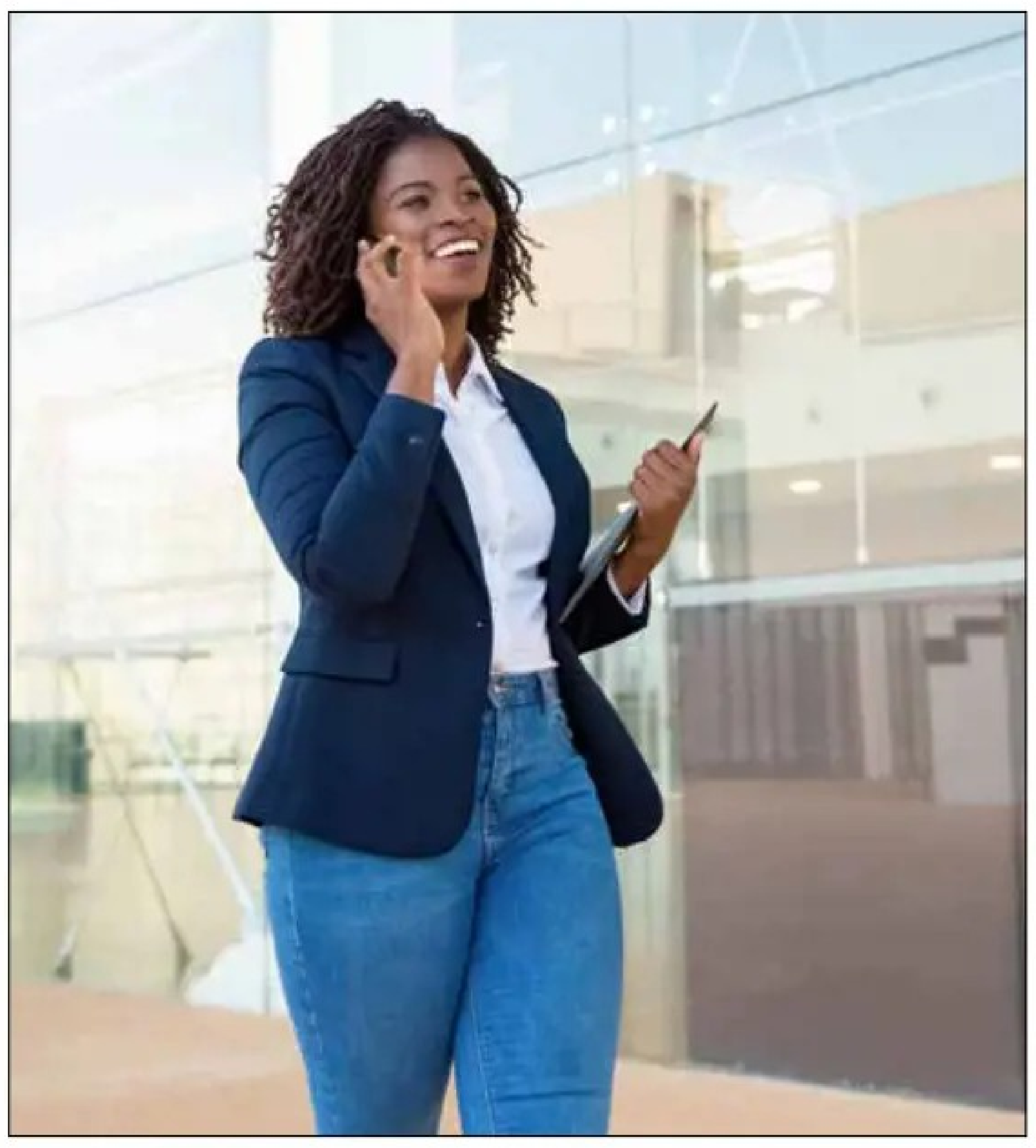


Leaving a message
Can you tell her that Jane called, please?
Could you tell her to call me as soon as **pos**sible, please?



Special requests
Could you repeat that, please?
Would you mind spelling that for me, please?
Could you speak up a little bit, please?
Can you speak a little more slowly, please?
Could I call you back later, please?
The line's really bad.
How do you spell that, please?
Could I have your e-mail address, please?

Closing the conversation
I look forward to seeing you next week.
OK. Thanks for that.



Saying goodbye
Thanks. Bye.
Bye. Talk later.

LISTENING: TWO PHONE CALLS

AUDIO

Listening 1

You're going to listen to two phone calls. Listen once. In which phone conversation is the caller angry at the end?

a) in the first call
b) in the second call
c) Both callers seem to be satisfied in both the calls.

Listening 2

Listen again and choose the correct answers.

Call 1 – The hotel room

1. Where is the caller flying into tonight?
   a) Chicago
   b) New York City
2. What type of room does she want?
   a) a double room
   b) a single room
3. What's the caller's name?
   a) Paula Barnes
   b) Sally Burns
4. How many nights does she want the room for?
   a) one night
   b) two nights
5. What time will she arrive?
   a) about 6pm
   b) about 9pm

Call 2 – The finance department

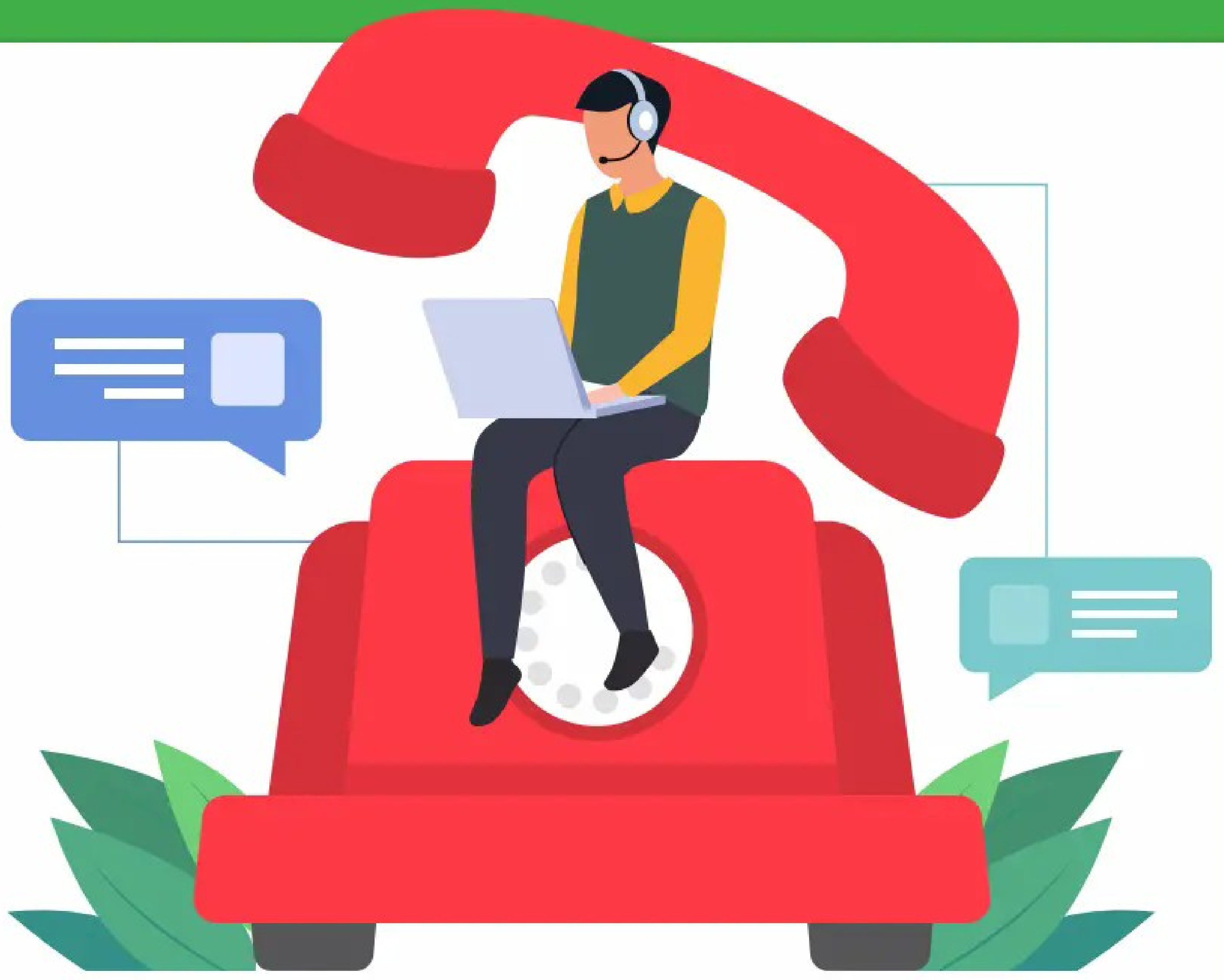
6. Who does the caller want to speak to?
   a) Mrs Notes
   b) Mrs **Har**greaves
7. What message does she leave?
   She wants Mrs Notes to...
   a) ...send her the report.
   b) ...call her back.
8. What is the caller's number?
   a) 00 46 2453 8519
   b) 00 46 8965 4328
9. When does the receptionist say she will give Mrs Notes the message?
   a) later that afternoon
   b) right away
10. How **ur**gent is the message?
    a) not very urgent
    b) very urgent

Listening 3

Read over the script (see next page). Then, listen again while reading at the same time to improve your listening skills.

LEARN 29 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS FOR THE PHONE!

EXERCISES & PHONE SCRIPTS



Exercises to help you remember the words & expressions!

Answers on page 67

Exercise 1

Complete the phone expressions with the words from below.

calling | address | ~~connect~~ | to | message | This | spell | speak | confirm | back

1. I'll just connect you.
2. Would you like to leave a ________ ?
3. Could you ________ up a little bit, please? I can't hear you very well.
4. Which company are you ________ from, please?
5. I'm calling to ________ the meeting for tomorrow.
6. Hello. ________ is Nick Saunders.
7. Could I have your e-mail ________, please?
8. Would you like to call ________ later?
9. Could you ________ your last name for me, please?
10. Could I speak ________ Bob Mitchell, please?

Exercise 2

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Peterson Incorporated. How **may/many** I help you?
2. Who is **call/calling**, please?
3. I'll just put you **through/about**. (connect)
4. I'm sorry but the line is **engaged/engagement** at the moment.
5. Shall I tell her to call you **through/back**?
6. Can I take a **massage/message**?
7. Can you tell her that Jane **called/calling**, please?
8. Could you tell her to **called/call** me as soon as possible, please?
9. Could you r**epetition/repeat** that, please?
10. Can you speak a little more **slowly/slowness**, please?
11. I'm sorry but the **linear/line** is really bad.
12. How do you **spell/spelling** that, please?
13. Shall I **informing/tell** her that you called?

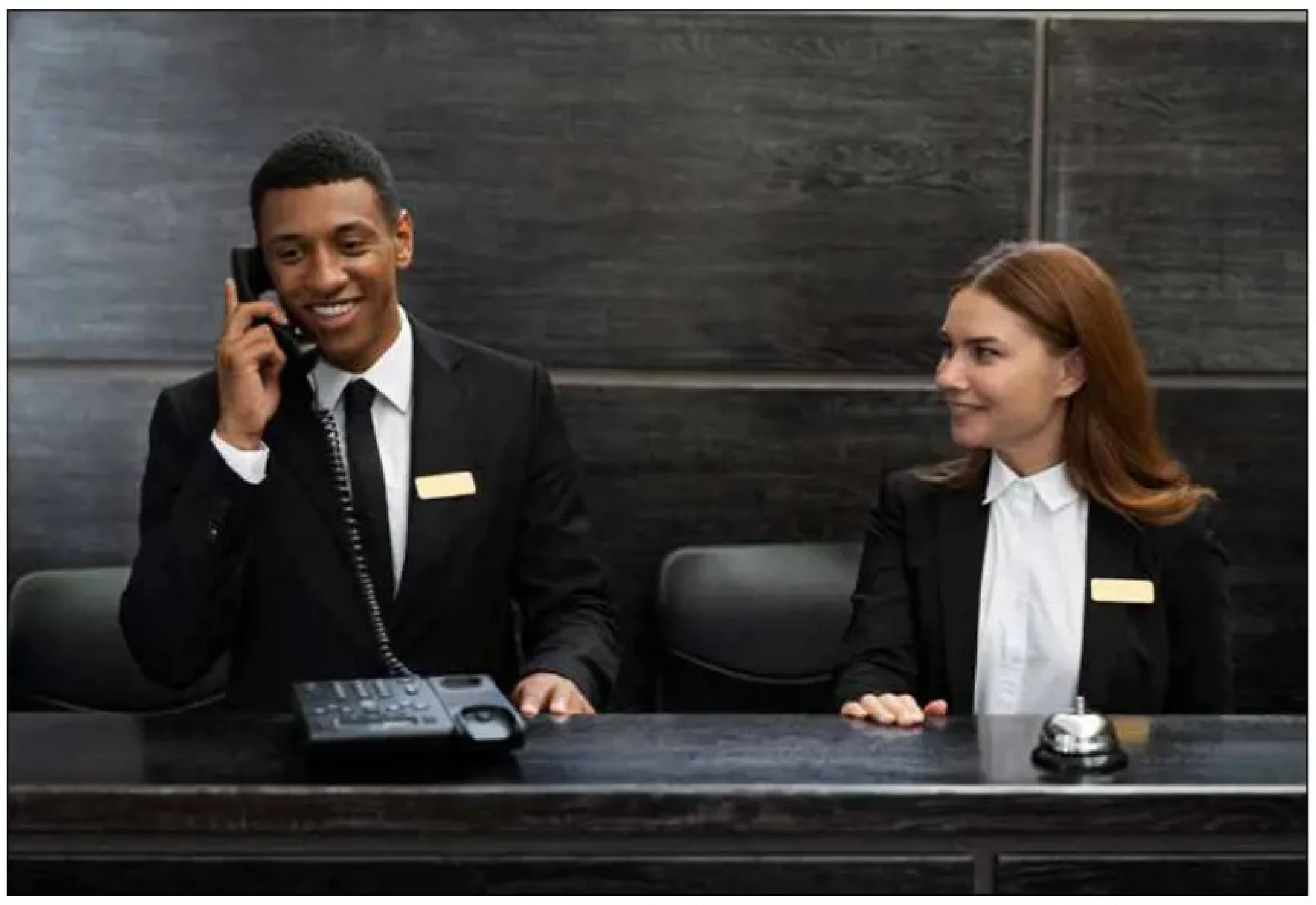
PHONE SCRIPTS

The Hotel Room

A. The Shaef Hotel. How may I help you?
B. Oh, hi, I'm flying into Chicago tonight and I was wondering if you had any vacancies. (pr: vei-kan-siiiz)
A: Would that be a single or a double room?
B: A single room, please.
A: Yes, we do have a room **av**ailable. Could I take your name, please?
B: Yes, it's Sally Burns.
A: Was it just the one night you wanted?
B: Yes, that's it, thanks. I'll be in about 9pm.
A: OK, have a nice flight.

Leaving a Message

A: Finance department. How can I help you?
B: Yes, can I speak to Mrs Notes, please?
A: She's on another line right now. Would you like to hold?
B: No, thanks. That's all right.
A: Can I take a message?
B: Yes, could you ask her to call me back, please? I'm calling from Norway, and my number is 00 46 2453 8519.
A: I'll just repeat that back to you: 00 46 2453 8519.
B: Yes, that's right.
A: OK, I'll give her your message right away.
B: Thanks. It's really urgent by the way.
A: Don't worry. Thank you for calling. Goodbye.
B: Goodbye.



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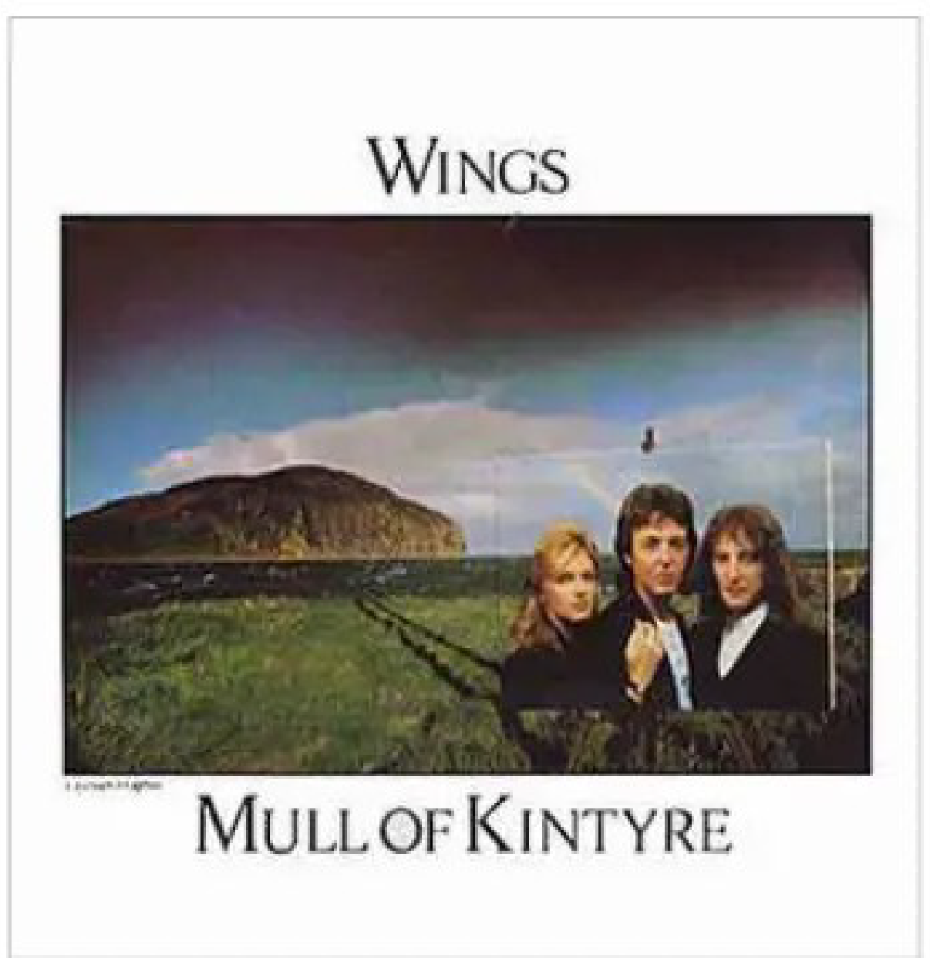
SING ALONG

Here are some more classic songs from the world of pop and rock. Have fun singing along with them.



"Mull Of Kintyre" - Paul McCartney

Mull of Kintyre… Oh **mist**, **rolling in** from the sea… My desire is always to be here! Oh, Mull of Kintyre… Far have I travelled and much have I seen: dark distant mountains and **valleys** of green, past painted deserts… The **sunset's** on fire as he carries me home to the Mull of Kintyre.
Mull of Kintyre… Oh mist, rolling in from the sea… My desire is always to be here! Oh, Mull of Kintyre…

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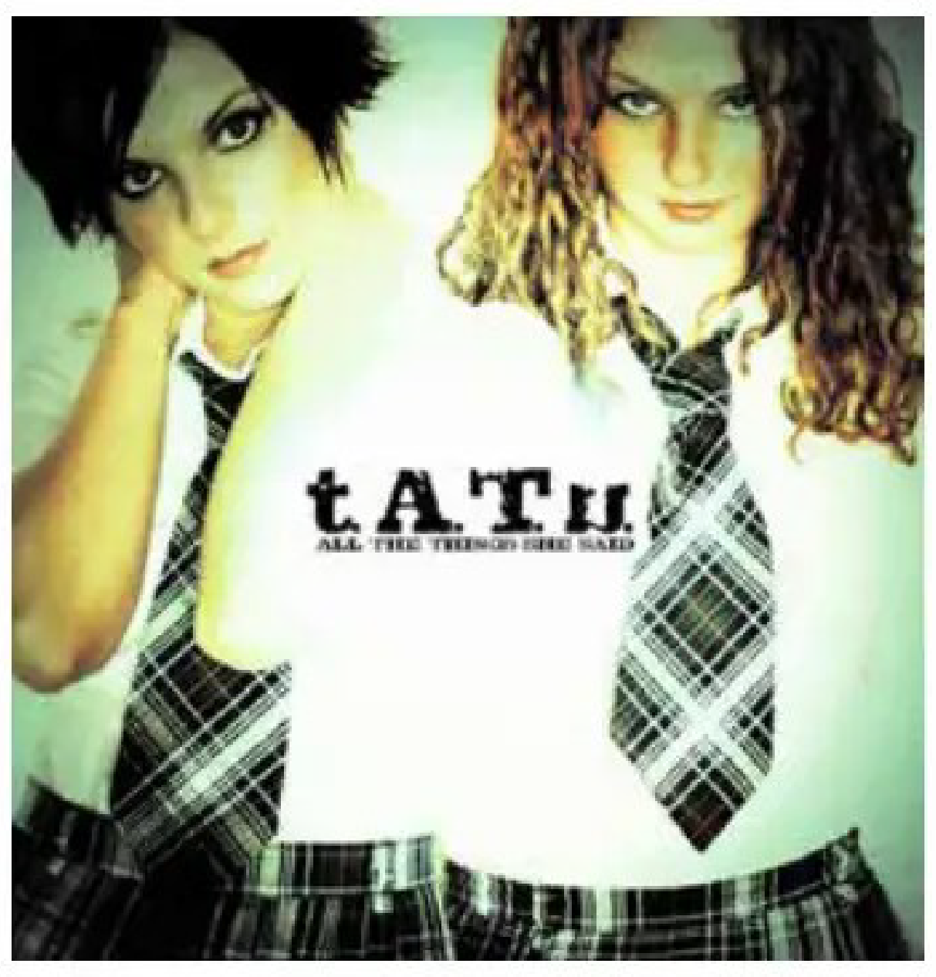
GLOSSARY

Mull of Kintyre *n*
a peninsula in Scotland; also, a possible reference to a man's penis, according to a rumour when the song was released. See our article on Those Bloody Brits for a more detailed explanation
mist *n*
water in the air that makes it hard to see
to roll in *phr vb*
to arrive at a place turning over and over
a valley *n*
an area of land between two mountains. There is usually a river running through it
a sunset *n*
when the sun goes down at night

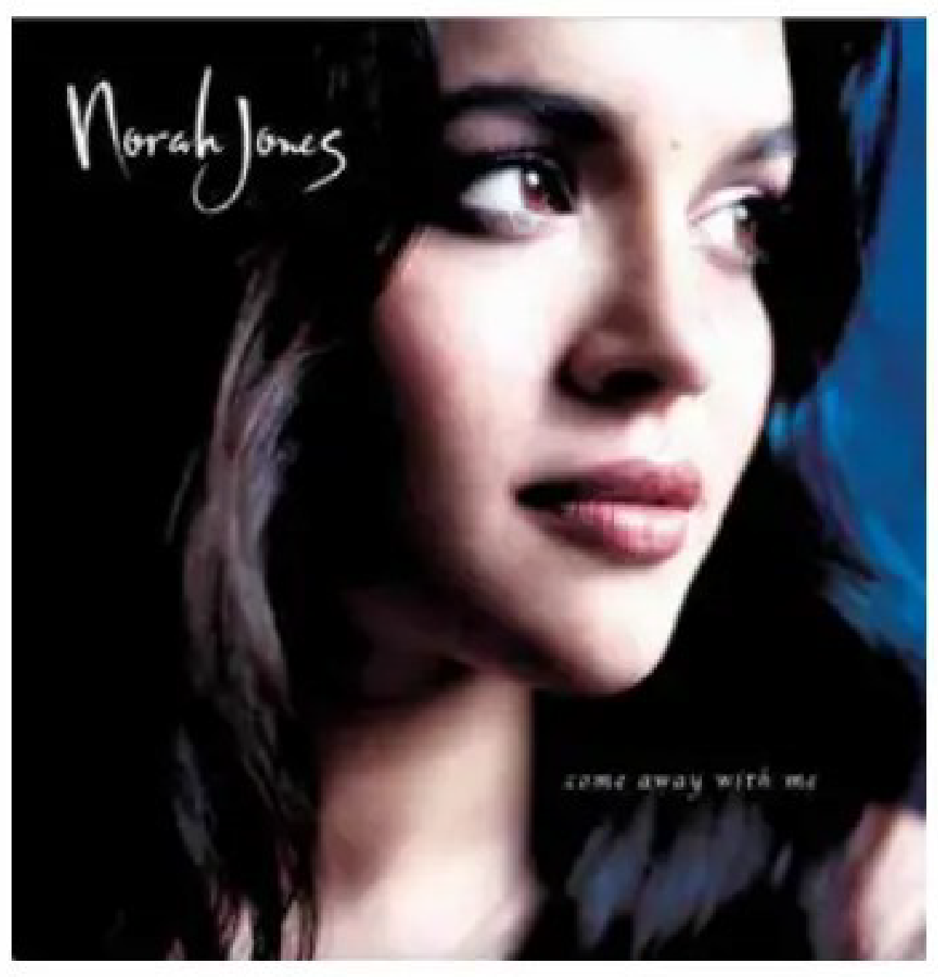


"All The Things She Said" - Tatu

All the things she said, all the things she said
Running through my head, all the things she said
All the things she said, running through my head
This is not enough.
I'm in serious shit, I feel totally lost,
If I'm asking for help, it's only because
Being with you has **opened my eyes**,
Could I ever believe such a perfect surprise?
I keep asking myself, **wondering** how,
I keep closing my eyes, but I can't **block you out**,
Wanna fly to a place where it's just you and me,
Nobody else so we can be free

GLOSSARY

I'm in serious shit *exp offens*
I have a lot of problems; something bad is going to happen
to open your eyes *exp*
to start to understand how bad some-thing is
to wonder *vb*
to ask yourself a question
to block someone out *exp*
to eliminate someone from your thoughts
wanna *abbr*
want to



"Come Away With Me" - Norah Jones

Come away with me in the night, come away with me
And I will write you a song.
Come away with me on a bus, come away where they can't tempt us,
With their **lies**.
I want to walk with you, on a **cloudy day**,
In fields where the yellow **grass** grows knee-high,
So won't you try to come?

Come away with me and we'll kiss,
On a mountain top, come away with me
And I'll never stop loving you.

GLOSSARY

come away with me *exp*
come with me; escape with me
lies *n*
things that aren't true
a cloudy day *n*
a day with clouds - areas of water in the sky that are white
grass *n*
green stuff that grows on the ground

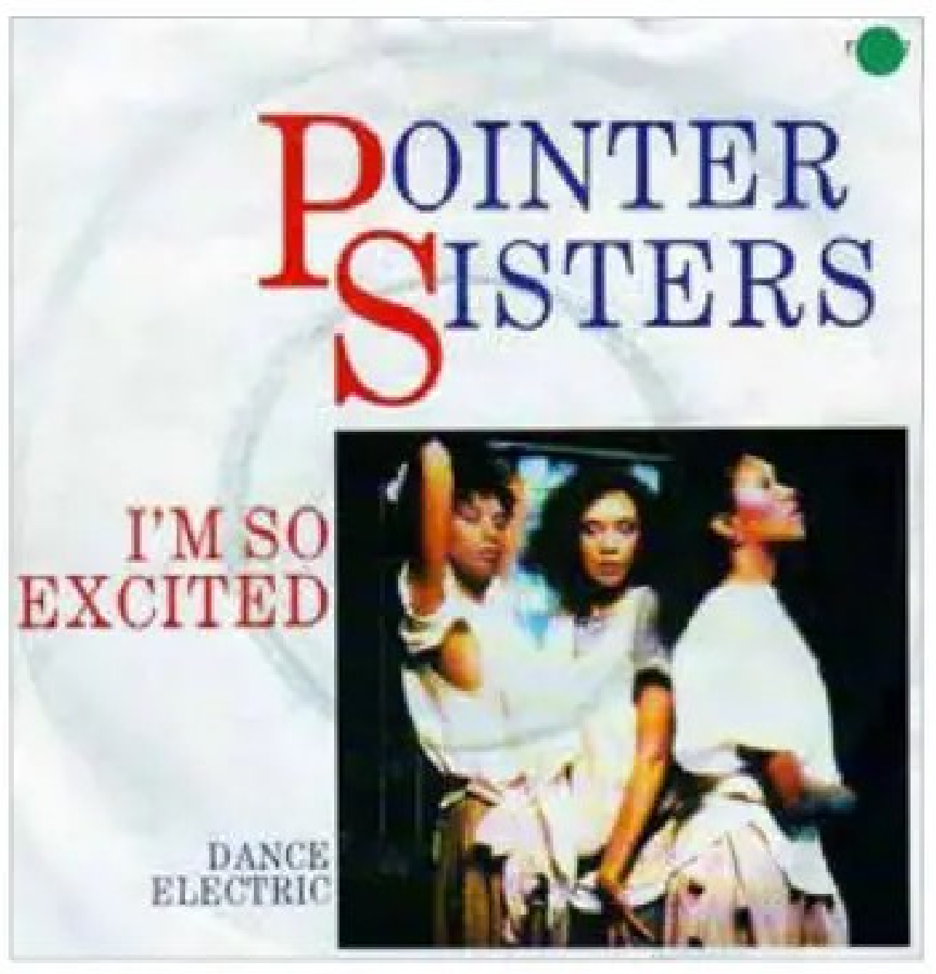
the Jackson Five
featuring
Michael Jackson

“I'll Be There” - Jackson Five

You and I must
make a pact,
We must bring
salvation back,
Where there
is love,
I'll be there,
I'll reach out my hand to you.
I have faith in all you do,
Just call my name and I'll be there.
I'll be there to **comfort** you,
I'll build my world of dreams around you,
I'm so glad that I found you, yeah,
I'll be there with a love so strong,
I'll be your strength,
I'll keep **holding on**.

GLOSSARY

to make a pact *exp*
to agree on something
to comfort someone *vb*
to help someone who is worried or unhappy
I'll build my world of dreams around you *exp*
I will dedicate my life to you; you are my future
to hold on *phr vb*
to resist



“I'm So Excited” - The Pointer Sisters

Tonight's the
night we're
gonna make
it happen,
Tonight **we'll**
put all other things aside,
Give in this time and show me some
affection,
We're going for those **pleasures in the**
night.
I want to love you, feel you, **wrap**
myself around you,
I want to **squeeze** you, please you,
I just can't get enough, and if you move
real slow,
I'll let it go.
I'm so excited and I just can't hide it,
I'm about to lose control and I think
I like it.
I'm so excited and I just can't hide it,
And I know, I know, I know, I know,
I know, I want you.

GLOSSARY

gonna *n*
going to
to make it happen *exp*
to do things; in this case, to make love
we'll put all other things aside *exp*
we will ignore everything else and just concentrate on what we are doing
to give in *phr vb*
to stop resisting
the pleasures of the night *n*
sex and lovemaking
to wrap yourself around someone *phr vb*
to put your arms around someone affectionately
to squeeze *vb*
to put your arms around someone affectionately and push yourself against that person

LED ZEPPELIN
STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN

“Stairway To Heaven” - Led Zeppelin

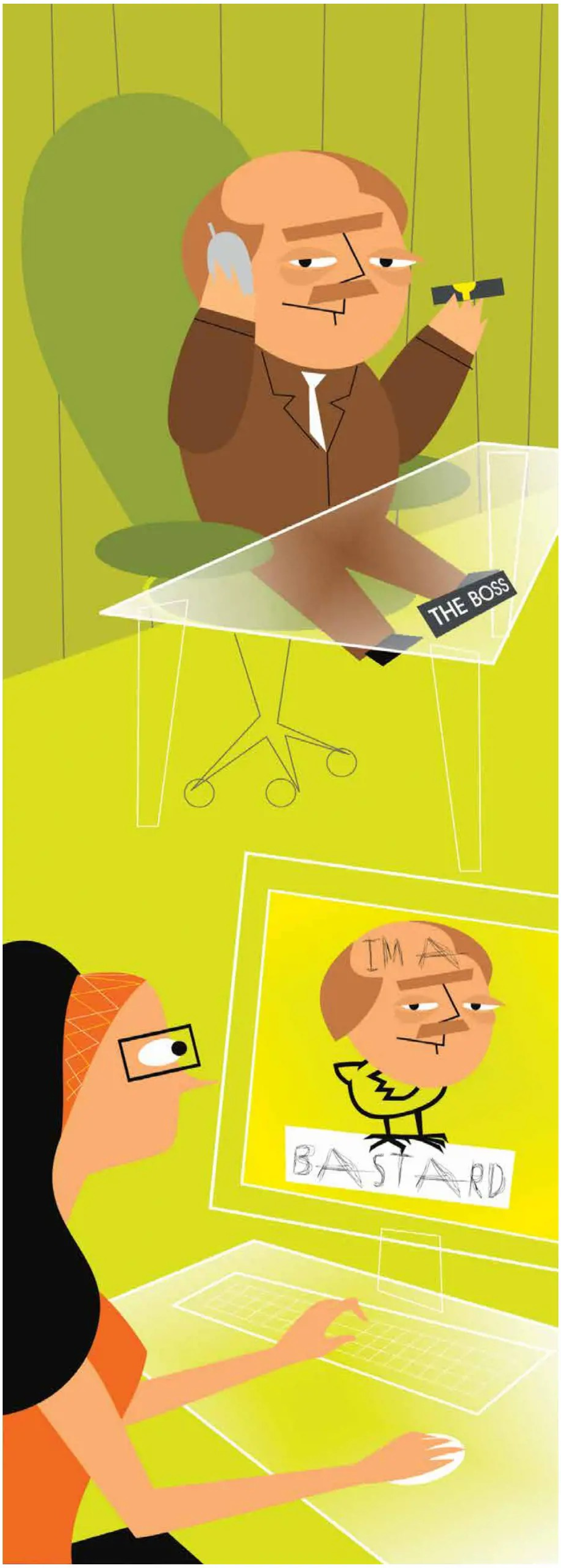
There's a lady
who's sure all
that **glitters** is
gold,
And she's
buying a
stairway to **heaven**,
And when she gets there she knows if the
stores are all closed,
With a word she can get what she came for,
Woh!, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh,
And she's buying a stairway to heaven,
There's a **sign** on the wall but she wants
to be sure,
Cos you know sometimes words have two
meanings,
In a tree by the **brook** there's a **songbird**
who sings,
Sometimes all of **our thoughts are**
misgiven.

GLOSSARY

to glitter *vb*
to shine – precious metals and jewels “glitter”
a stairway *n*
a series of steps going from one level in a house to another. In this case, from earth to heaven
heaven *n*
the place where “good” Christians think they will go after death
a store *n US*
a shop
a sign *n*
a piece of wood, metal or plastic with information written on it
a brook *n*
a very small river
a songbird *n*
a type of bird that likes to sing
our thoughts are misgiven *exp*
people are suspicious about our thoughts; they don't understand us and the way we think

Illustration by Vanesa Carosia

QUIZ: Are You In The Right Job?



Are you sure you're in the right job? Are you motivated and making good progress? Or are you **fed up of it** all and desperate for a change? Do our quiz and find out whether you are in the right job, or not.

1 It's Monday morning. How do you spend your first hour at work?

a) Having a cup of coffee, **chatting** with colleagues and checking all my personal e-mails
b) Writing down all the brilliant ideas I had over the weekend
c) Worrying about how much work I've got to do

2 What's the best part of your job?

a) The **challenging** work which I find fascinating
b) The chance to meet interesting people
c) The free lunch

3 You have been offered a promotion and a **pay rise**, but it will mean more responsibility. Will you take it?

a) **No way**! I want to spend more time with my family
b) I'll take it, as long as it doesn't involve too much extra administration
c) Of course, I'm really looking for a way to improve my career prospects

4 What would be the ideal job for you?

a) A job in which I can tell people what to do and generally do very little work myself
b) A chance to sit on my **backside** all day with my feet on the desk doing nothing
c) A job where I can use my skills and constantly work to gain more knowledge and get more experience

5 What's the single most important thing for you in your job?

a) Developing my knowledge of my particular area of expertise
b) A comfortable chair, free food and nice colleagues
c) A computer that works

6 In what sort of organisation would you **feel** most **at home**?

a) One where they leave me alone to get on with my own things
b) One which is committed to training its staff and encouraging creativity
c) The one that has the most holidays

7 What's your daily work objective?

a) To **get through the day** with as little stress and tension as possible
b) To maintain a cooperative atmosphere in the office and generally have a good time
c) To do the best that I can

8 How would you describe your attitude to your job?

a) Positive – I want to do my best
b) Negative – **I can't stand it**
c) I don't have an attitude

9 Which words best describe your boss?
a) Pig, arrogant, idiot, **bighead**
b) Efficient, generous, understanding, motivating
c) Sexy

10 If you won the lottery, what would you do?
a) Leave my job immediately
b) **Treat** all my work colleagues to a massive **night out**
c) Invest the money and keep working.

MEGA LOTTERY
MEGA LOTTERY
MEGA LOTTERY

11 What's your main worry during the day?
a) That the **workload** stays **manageable**
b) That the company does badly
c) That lunchtime comes quickly

12 What has been your greatest achievement in your present job?
a) I once **closed a really important deal** that brought in millions for the company and I was the star
b) I once arrived late and no one noticed
c) I got through the day without arguing with my boss

SCORE

Calculate your score, then read the analysis below to find out...

1 a1 b3 c2
2 a3 b1 c2
3 a1 b2 c3
4 a2 b1 c3
5 a3 b1 c2
6 a2 b3 c1
7 a1 b2 c3
8 a3 b1 c2
9 a1 b3 c2
10 a1 b2 c3
11 a2 b3 c1
12 a3 b1 c2

1-12
Change your job now!

13-24
It's probably time to think about changing jobs as you don't seem to be taking things very seriously

25-36
Either you are in the right job, or you are a complete crawler

GLOSSARY

to be fed up of something *exp*
to be tired of something; to not want to do something any more
to chat *vb*
to talk informally
challenging *adj*
difficult but stimulating
a pay rise *n*
an increase in the money they pay you at work
no way! *Exp*
I will never do that!
a backside *n inform*
the part of your body that you sit on
to feel at home *exp*
to feel comfortable in a situation
to get through the day *exp*
to survive the day
I can't stand it *exp*
I hate it
a bighead *n*
a person who thinks they are fantastic but they aren't
to treat *vb*
if you "treat" someone to some-thing, you give them something nice
a night out *n*
a night of drinking and having a good time
workload *n*
the amount of work you have
manageable *adj*
if your work is "manageable", you can do it without getting stressed
to close a deal *exp*
to sign a contract with a com-pany
itching powder *n*
this is a product that people put on you for a joke. It makes you feel very uncomfortable and want to move your fingers over your body
to get rid of something *exp*
to throw something away
a suntan *n*
a golden-brown colour on your body from the sun
a crawler *n*
someone who tries hard to please a person in authority

The history of TATTOOING

In this article, we're looking at the origins of tattooing and some traditional forms from around the world.

The Name

The word tattoo comes from the Tahitian word "tatau" which means "to mark something". They are made by **puncturing** the skin with a sharp instrument and putting colour into the hole. Let's look at the origins of tattooing from around the world.

Ancient Egypt

A number of Egyptian **mummies** have been found with tattoos on the skin. Archaeologists once found the mummy of a woman from 2000BC in Thebes with tattoos. She has parallel lines on her arms and **thighs** and a **pattern** below the **navel**.
Several other female mummies from this period have diamond-shaped tattoos on their stomachs. The diamond shape is traditionally connected to the idea of female power and the Great Mother.
The practice of tattooing spread from Egypt to the East and North, along **trade routes**.

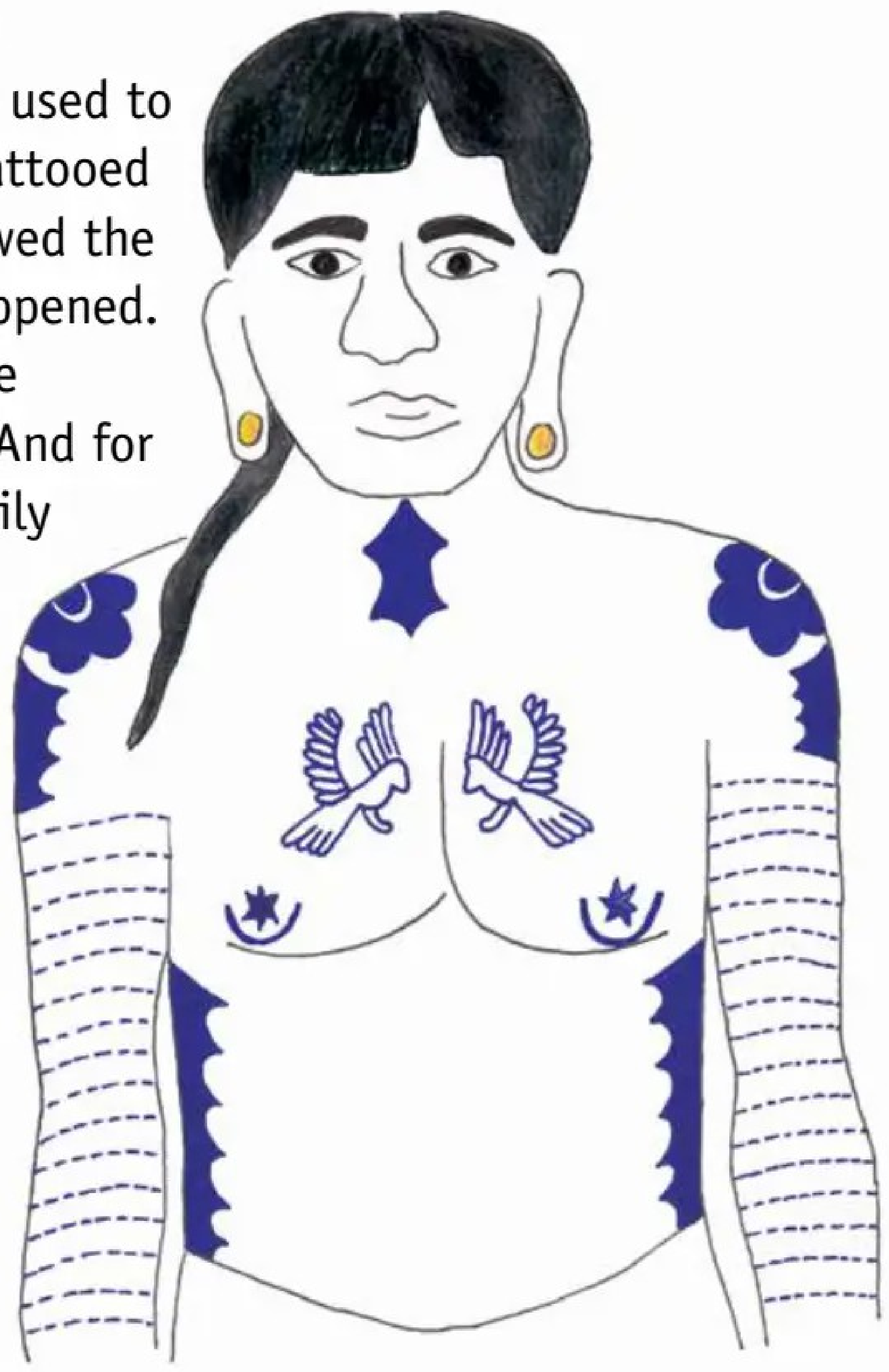
Borneo

Borneo is one of the few places in the world where traditional tattooing is still practiced today in the same way it was in the past. Until recently many of the inland tribes had little contact with the outside world. As a result, they have preserved many of their traditional ways of life, including the method and styles of tattooing.

For women, delicate tattoos on the hands, arms, legs and feet are considered very beautiful. They have tattoos that show which particular skill they are good at, such as dancing or singing.

Japan

In ancient Japan, tattoos had a religious significance, and were also a sign of the **wearer's** status. And the position and size of the tattoo varies according to the **rank** of the individual.
However, by the seventh century, the rulers of Japan considered tattoos to be a mark of barbarism and tattooing **fell out of fashion**.
Soon afterwards, tattoos were used to **brand** criminals. They were tattooed on the face and the mark showed the type of crime and where it happened. People with facial tattoos were **ostrasized** by their families. And for the Japanese, who valued family membership above all things, tattooing was a particularly severe form of punishment.
In the 15th century, decorative tattoos became popular with the working cla-sses, especially labourers, prostitutes and actors. The tattoos were called "irezumi" and covered most of the body, particularly the back. They were never worn on



the hands or face as this was still considered to be the mark of a criminal. The irezumi took from two to five years to complete, and would cost the equivalent of tens of thousands of pounds. Images included heroic characters, religious icons, fish, dragons and flowers.

Courtesans (the mistresses of important men) would have the name of their lover tattooed on their inner arm. These were known as "irebokuro".

Finally, in 1948, tattooing was made legal, while Japan was occupied by the United States after the Second World War. This was largely due to demand from US soldiers, who wanted a souvenir tattoo to take home!

Polynesian Islands

Tattooing was popular in all the Polynesian Islands, until the arrival of Christian missionaries, who banned tattoos. They thought they were **sinful**.

Samoa

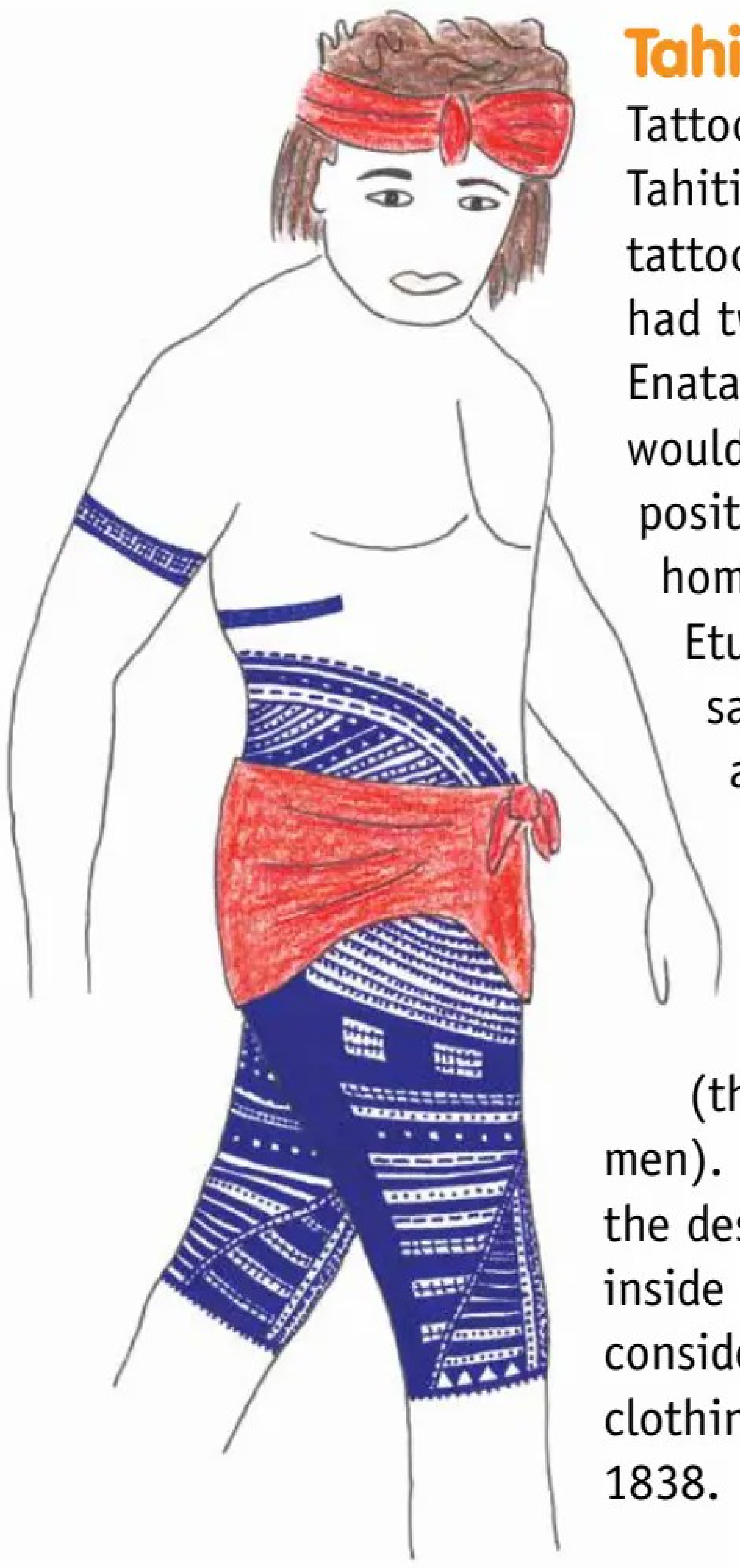
The first Europeans to visit the Samoan Islands were the Dutch, in 1722. They were too afraid to **go ashore**, and watched the natives from a distance. At first it looked like the natives were wearing short, tight trousers. However, they later saw that they were actually large tattoos! This tattoo is known as a "pe'a".

The pe'a covered the skin from knees to waist. The tattoo included things such as a canoe (that represented the family), small lines (that represented the wearer's ancestors) and dark **patches** (that represented the ocean).

Adolescent boys got the pe'a during an initiation ceremony, which signified that they had left childhood and become an adult (typically aged between 12 and 15).

It was traditional for several boys to undergo the initiation together. Guests attended the initiation ceremony, which could last for several weeks.

Women were also tattooed, but usually only on the thighs and the backs of the knees. This was called a "malu". It was considered shameful for a woman to appear in public without a malu.



Tahiti

Tattooing was an integral part of ancient Tahitian society. Both men and women had tattoos all over their bodies. The tattoos had two purposes: "enata" and "etua":

Enata represented the individual. The tattoo would explain the wearer's life, history, position in society, work, fertility, and home;

Etua represented the mystical world and said something about past ancestors, and the Gods.

Tonga

At one time, all Tongan men would have worn tattoos similar to the pe'a (the traditional tattoo worn by Samoan men). Women were also tattooed. However, the designs were limited to the arms and the inside of the hands and fingers. Tongans considered the tattoo to be a substitute for clothing. Tattooing was officially banned in 1838.

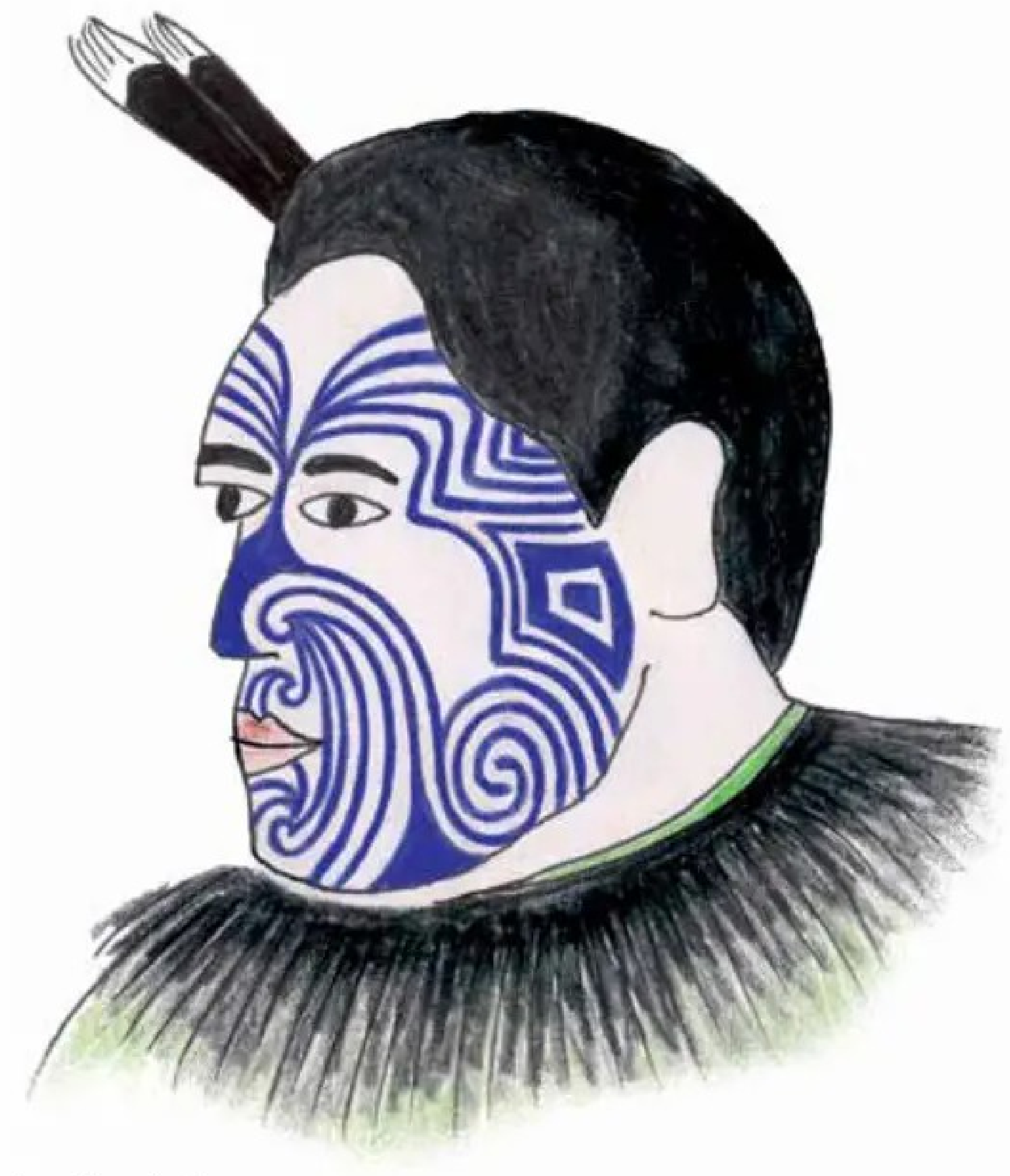
The Marquesas

The Marquesas are 12 volcanic islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The Polynesians colonised them about 2,000 years ago and brought to them their rituals and practices, including tattooing. Tattooing soon became an important part of Marquesan culture. The Marquesan word for tattoo is "ta-tu" – a derivative of the Tahitian word tatau.

Chiefs and warriors had the most elaborate tattoos. There was a ritual ceremony before the tattooing. The men couldn't eat or have sex for weeks before the operation.

Women were also tattooed. They had to get their right-hand tattooed.

New Zealand



Tattooing was an important ritual for the Maori of New Zealand (a tattoo is known as "moko" and the process of tattooing is known as "ta moka"). Maori warriors used to paint their faces with charcoal to prepare for battle. Eventually, they began to make the lines permanent and tattooed them. Everyone except slaves and commoners had a tattoo. The tattoos were mainly facial.

Women were also tattooed, but not as elaborately as the men. The lips were tattooed in blue, which was considered to be especially beautiful. The chin was also tattooed, and sometimes a few lines were tattooed on the cheeks, nose or forehead.

South America

Tattooing was widely practiced by the natives of Central America, including the Mayan, Incan and Aztec tribes.

The most common tattoos were symbols of the Gods. The natives of Mexico had images of demons on their bodies. The native tribes believed that once the person died, these tattooed images of the Gods would guide them through the afterlife. Warriors were also tattooed, to show their accomplishments in wars and their rank within the military structure.

Next month we've got more on modern day tattoos in the west and a special on celebrity tattoos. Don't miss it! ✪

GLOSSARY

to puncture *vb*	to make a hole in something
a mummy *n*	an important Egyptian whose body has been preserved for thousands of years
a thigh *n*	the part of your leg above your knee
a pattern *n*	a design with many different shapes, lines or colours
a navel *n*	the "hole" in your stomach visible just below the chest
a trade route *n*	a route that people travelled along in order to sell things
the wearer *n*	the person who wears some-thing, such as a tattoo
rank n	your position in society
to fall out of fashion *exp*	to stop being fashionable
to brand *vb*	to mark someone's body with a hot metal object
to ostrasize *vb*	to reject someone and push them out of society
sinful *adj*	a "sin" is a crime against God
to go ashore *exp*	to leave a boat and go onto the land
a patch *n*	an area of something

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

WARNING
This article contains topics, themes and language that some people may find offensive. Please feel free to ignore it if you're easily offended! :)

Phrase	Meaning
It's diabolical	It's bad
It's abysmal	It's bad
It's dire	It's bad
It's dreadful	It's bad
It's horrendous	It's bad
It's horrible	It's bad
It's nasty	It's bad
It's the pits	It's bad
It's terrible	It's bad
It's unpleasant	It's bad
I can't stand it	I don't like it
It's abominable	It's very bad
It's very poor	It's very bad
It's appalling	It's very bad
It's despicable	It's very bad
It's awful	It's very bad
It's shameful	It's very bad
It's a disgrace	It's very bad
It's in a sorry state	It's about to break/die
I can't stomach it	It (the food) is very bad
I hate it	It's very bad
It stinks	It's really bad
It's crap (offens)	It's bad
It's a pile of crap (offens)	It's very bad
It's (a load of) bollocks (offens)	It's very bad
It's shit / shite (offens)	It's very bad
It sucks (US)	It's bad

very bad people!

THE MONASTERY

An 18-year-old man becomes a **monk** in a monastery that has a **vow of silence**. He can only speak 2 words every 5 years. At the end of 5 years the head monk invites the new monk in and says:
"My boy you can now say 2 words."
To which the kid replies:
"Food **stinks**."
Five more years go by and the head monk says:
"My boy you may now say 2 more words."
And the boy says:
"Bed **crap**."
Five more years go by and the head monk says:
"My boy you may now say another 2 words."
And the boy says:
"Clothes **appalling**."
At the end of the next 5 years the head monk calls the boy in and says:
"You may now say 2 words."
And the kid says, "I **quit**."
To which the head monk replies:
"I'm not surprised, you've been complaining ever since you got here."

GLOSSARY

a monk *n*	a man who devotes his life to religion
a vow of silence *n*	a promise never to speak or talk
to stink *vb US*	to be very bad
crap *adj*	bad
appalling *adj*	bad
to quit *vb*	to leave your job

GLOSSARY FOR CARTOON

crap *adj*	bad
a disgrace *n*	an embarrassment
to treat like shit *exp offens*	to treat very badly
the pits *n inform*	very bad
to sleep through your alarm *exp*	to continue sleeping even when the alarm clock sounds
to fire *vb*	to tell someone to leave their job
to drive off *phr vb*	to leave a place driving a car
every cloud has a silver lining *idiom*	you can find something good in a bad experience. The «cloud» represents the bad experience and the «silver» is the good thing
to show up *phr vb*	to arrive at a place unexpectedly
poison *n*	a liquid that can kill you if you drink it

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE IN ACTION

We've shown you some language for describing bad things. Now you can see this language in action. In this scene, Clara is in a bar. She's feeling a bit depressed.

WARNING
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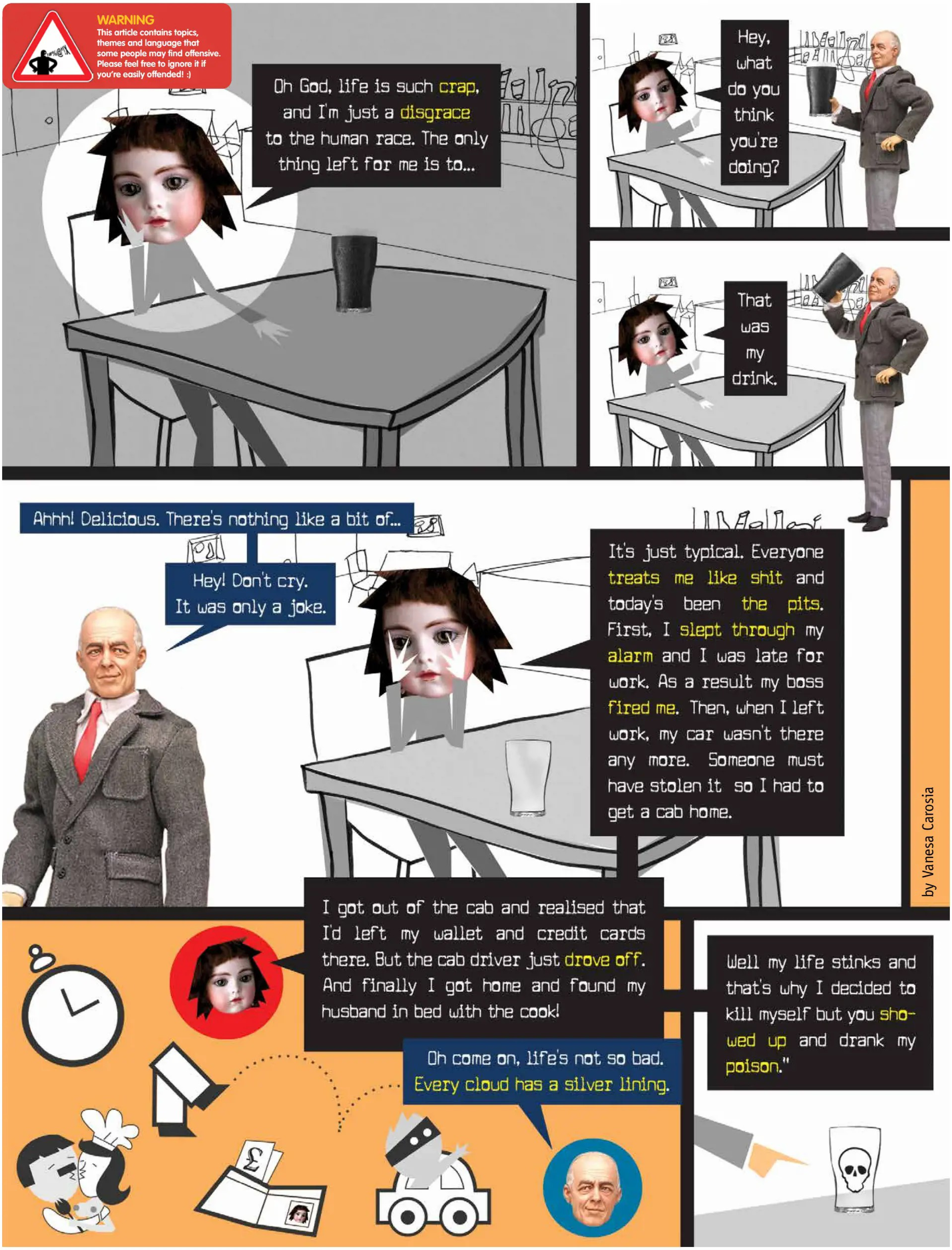
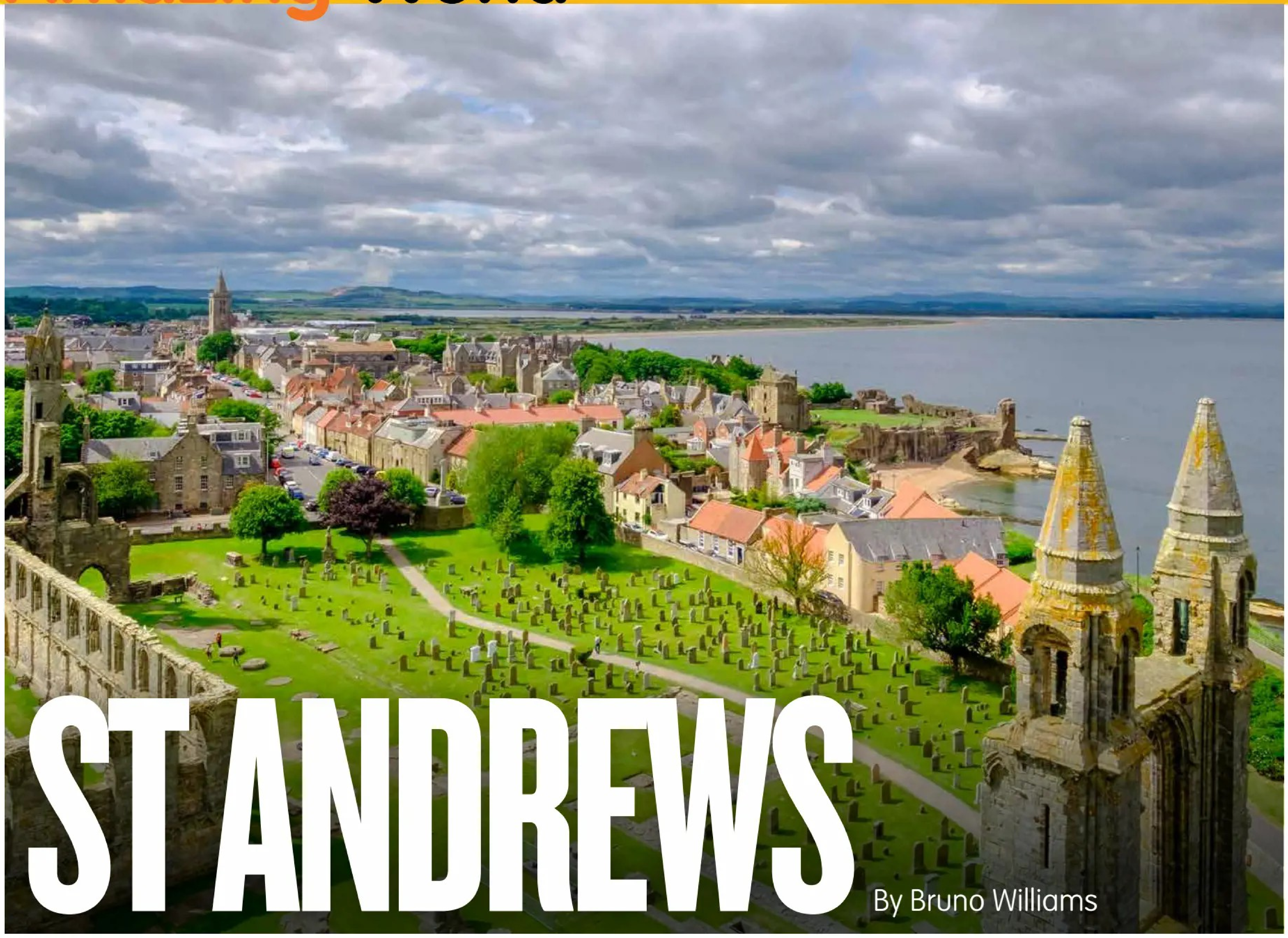

Oh God, life is such crap, and I'm just a disgrace to the human race. The only thing left for me is to...
Hey, what do you think you're doing?
That was my drink.
Ahhh! Delicious. There's nothing like a bit of...
Hey! Don't cry. It was only a joke.
It's just typical. Everyone treats me like shit and today's been the pits. First, I slept through my alarm and I was late for work. As a result my boss fired me. Then, when I left work, my car wasn't there any more. Someone must have stolen it so I had to get a cab home.
I got out of the cab and realised that I'd left my wallet and credit cards there. But the cab driver just drove off. And finally I got home and found my husband in bed with the cook!
Oh come on, life's not so bad. Every cloud has a silver lining.
Well my life stinks and that's why I decided to kill myself but you showed up and drank my poison."

by Vanesa Carosia

A look at some cool places from around the world.

Amazing World



ST ANDREWS

By Bruno Williams

No visit to Scotland is complete without seeing St Andrews, which is on the East Coast, just an hour's drive from Edinburgh. St Andreans (the residents of St Andrews) are typically **proud** of their **wee** town, so let me give you a quick **rundown** of what there is to do, then you can come and see for yourself!

Castles

The best way to get to St Andrews is by train. You will have to go to the town of Leuchars then take a taxi or bus, or just walk the remaining 10 km. There used to be a train line that went directly to the town, but it ran across the world-famous golf courses, so somebody decided to **axe** it.

Once you have **got your breath back**, walk up past the Royal & Ancient Golf Club (this is where they make the rules of golf) and onto the Scores, which is a quiet street full of impressive houses facing the sea. This street leads you to the ruined St Andrews Castle.

It was founded in 1200 and it's well worth a visit, even though you have to pay to see what's left of it. The best things about it are the two tunnels: the "mine" and "counter-mine". These were **dug** when the castle was **under siege**. The "mine" was dug by the people outside in an attempt to capture the castle; and the "counter-mine" was built as a sort of secret passage so the people inside could escape. You can go down the tunnels. However, you'd better watch your head as people were much smaller back then.

University Students

Once you are back up on the surface, follow the **path** along the **cliff** for a few minutes until you come to the cathedral, which is, again very much in ruins. The cathedral's **spires** dominate St Andrews' skyline, and make a great souvenir photo shot. You might like to climb St Rule's, the huge square tower. You can see the town from here, but be careful as it's very windy up there and you have to hold on to your hat.

After that, continue a little further round the coast and you will come to the small harbour, where you can still see fishing boats working. If you are there on Sunday morning, you can see the university students' "pier walk". This is one of St Andrews University's many traditions. Every Sunday students walk along the path with their red **gowns** blowing in the wind just after having been to church. It's a fine **sight**.

The Centre

The centre of St Andrews is so small that you are unlikely to get lost. You can **wander around** peacefully and concentrate on the many historic buildings. 16th century St Andreans had a proud tradition of executing heretics, so don't be surprised if you **come across** a plaque telling you that somebody was burned to death in that place. Our present-day citizens are a much more peaceful lot. Most of the town's finest buildings are owned by the university, which is the oldest in Scotland. Some of the most picturesque university **sites** include St Mary's College on South Street and St Salvator's Quad, which you can get to from North Street. This is where the Raisin Monday celebrations take place in November. Raisin Monday was originally a way of letting first-year students thank the older students for having looked after them. It's an essential part of the St Andrews University experience and you can see some of the brightest young men and women in the country covering each other with **shaving foam** and generally being very silly.

The university has an international reputation and attracts students from all over the world. One of the most famous names to appear was none other than Prince William. Unfortunately, you couldn't **find out** anything about him as his fellow students and girlfriends have promised to keep quiet.

Golf

If you are a golfer, you have come to the right place as St Andrews is the home of golf. You are likely to have the golfing-holiday of a lifetime. There are lots of golf courses in St Andrews, and you can play on any of them (as long as you have a handicap), even the world-famous Old Course. In order to play here, you have to **enter a ballot** in the morning. The organisers then **pick** names **out** of the box and with luck they'll choose you. If you just want to do a bit of practise, then go to the Scottish National Golf Centre, where you can find a **driving range** and **putting area**.

If you are not a golfer, then don't worry because you can still have plenty of fun watching the golfers. You can see them dressed up in their **plus-fours** and funny hats, **prancing around** on the golf course.

There's a bridge on the Old Course where local couples have their wedding photos taken. The Old Course is known as the links, which means that the course is next to the sea. This makes it harder for the golfers as it's a lot windier. You can go and **have a stroll** along the West Sands, which is a beach area. This is great as the sea air is marvellous. This was where they shot the beach scene in the film Chariots Of Fire, so there's no better place to go for a **jog** either.

Museums

If you're **fond of** museums, then you won't be disappointed. In fact, museums are the perfect way to get away from the permanent wind and rain in St Andrews. There is, surprise, surprise, a golf museum, where you can learn all about the development of golf through the centuries. The St Andrews town museum is in Kinburn Park (inside a mini-castle). It's a good way of seeing what the town used to look like, with old photos and some fantastic exhibitions.

If it's still raining after all that, you'll have to **take refuge** in a nearby pub - and that should be pretty easy, since the centre is full of them! There are still plenty of traditional-style pubs around - for instance the Central or the Castle Tavern. If you're hungry, then you could try some traditional Scots pancakes, which are thicker and nicer than French crêpes. Or you could go to Forgan's St. Andrews, which serves traditional Scottish food. If you want something more exotic, you could try the Balaka, which is an Indian restaurant where Sean Connery sometimes goes. Amazingly for a town of around 18,000 people and 10,000 students, St Andrews has no nightclubs but there's still plenty of pubs.

Ghosts

After the pubs close, you have to be careful on your way home as the town has lots of ghosts. Many of its older buildings are said to be **haunted**. If you are on the beach and hear some bagpipes, you may have accidentally met Piper Jock. He drowned many years ago and his ghost brings bad luck. However, the town's most famous phantom is the White Lady. She was one of Mary Queen of Scots' **chambermaids**. If you do see her, just say "hello" politely and you will be fine.

I suppose it's a combination of all of these elements - history, sea, golf, students, ghosts - that makes St Andrews what it is. No other place can really be compared, particularly when you consider how small the town is and how much there is to see. So what are you waiting for? ✪

GLOSSARY

proud *adj*
pleased with some aspect of yourself or your possessions
wee *adj*
a Scottish word that means little
the rundown *n*
some general information about something
to axe *vb*
to eliminate
to get your breath back *exp*
to relax and recover after doing exercise
to dig *vb*
to make a hole in the ground
under siege *adj*
if a building is "under siege", soldiers are outside it and the people in the building can't leave
a path *n*
a small road where people can walk. No cars can go here
a cliff *n*
an area of high land that goes into the sea
a spire *n*
the cone-shaped structure on the top of a church
a gown *n*
a long coat that students wear on formal occasions
a sight *n*
something interesting that you see. Tourists often go here
to wander around *phr vb*
to walk about for no particular reason
to come across *phr vb*
to find by chance
a site *n*
a place of cultural interest, usually with a monument

shaving foam *n*
a white substance men put on their faces when they shave (cut the hair on their face)
to find out *phr vb*
to discover
to enter a ballot *n*
to put your name on a piece of paper and put this in a box with lots of other pieces of paper. Someone pulls a few of these papers from the box and these people are the winners
to pick out *phr vb*
to select
a driving range *n*
an area where you can practise hitting golf balls
a putting area *n*
an area where you hit a ball along the ground and try to get it in a hole
plus-fours *n*
trousers that go to the knees
to prance around *phr vb* to walk around with exagge-rated movements because you want people to admire you
to have a stroll *exp*
to walk
to jog *vb*
to run as part of your exercise
fond of *exp* if you are "fond of" something, you really like it
to take refuge *exp*
to find a place to protect your-self from the cold or rain
haunted *adj*
with ghosts
a chambermaid *n*
a woman who works for a fe-male member of a royal family, helping them get dressed, etc

Golf Special

THE OPEN
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GOLF

By Bruno Williams

Most people think of golf as an elitist, boring sport that's played by rich old men in silly clothes. But there's much more to golf than that and we're going to tell you all about it.

A Public Game

In many countries golf is an elitist sport, but not in Scotland. You can see all sorts of people **teeing off**, including **rubbish collectors**, business people and celebrities. The St Andrews Old Course is the most famous golf course in the world and is actually a public golf course. This means that anyone can play as there is a lottery every day that decides who plays; and it doesn't depend on your bank balance or how famous you are.

The game itself was invented by **shepherds**, and has always been hugely popular and addictive. In fact, King James II once **banned** it because his soldiers were playing golf instead of training for war. If you're looking for an "aristocratic" sport, you'd be better off playing tennis.

Lots Of Walking

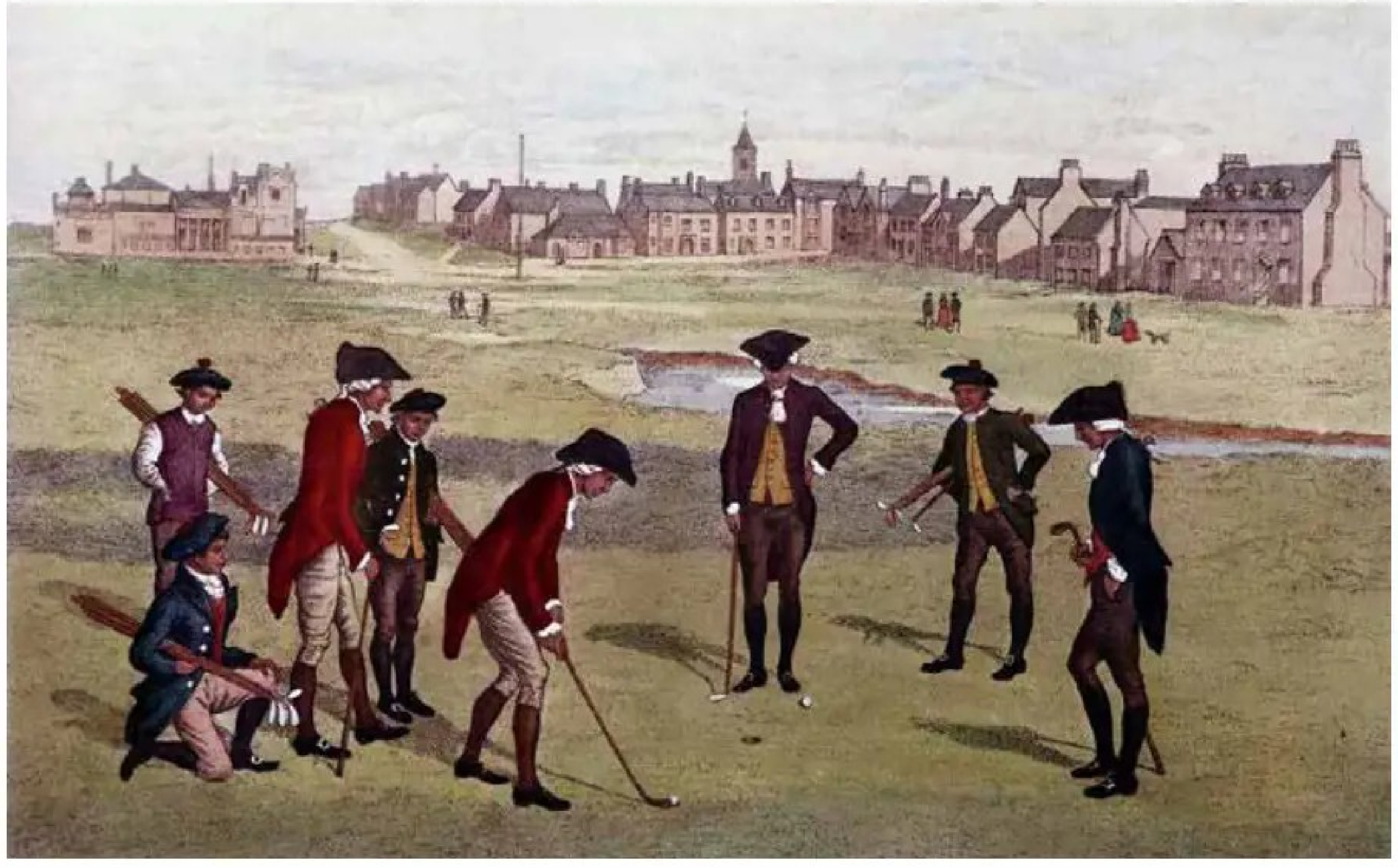
And what about the image of "gowf" (Scottish pronunciation) as a game for old **duffers** only? The fact is that golf is an extremely difficult game to play, and can often be frustrating. As a beginner, you really do need a lot of patience to make any progress.

And it's quite physically demanding too. Just imagine being outside all day walking up to 10 km in a morning. Of course, the benefits of golf are enormous as it's a relaxing, elegant pastime which gives you a great social life as there is plenty of time to chat - just watch out for the golf bore!

Traditions

Golf is a serious game that has been around for about 500 years, and respecting traditions is central to playing it.

The most obvious tradition is etiquette, and even these days golf remains a very civilised game. It is very important to be respectful towards your fellow players (no shouting or swearing please) and towards the course itself - in fact, most golfers carry little **forks** which they use to repair damage to the course. Having said that, **heated discussions** have been known to take place in golf club lounges concerning the rules of golf and how to interpret them,



or if they are playing for money - something which is quite common, although officially not permitted.

Club Houses

For many golfers, the main attraction of golf is the "19th hole". This is the clubhouse or bar and it is where they go after the game to meet people, make useful business contacts and get drunk. The "19th hole" is also where the toilet is located. Civilised, traditional players go to the club house when they need the toilet and would never dream of going to find an isolated tree.

The clubhouse also provides tired golfers with a safe place from the weather, their boss, their opponents and their partners. However, be warned - every golf club has its resident golf **bore**, someone who will talk endlessly about his or her particular **round** to anyone who will listen. Their conversation will be full of personal achievements and opinions on other golfers. If you wish to learn about the game, a golf bore can in fact be quite a useful source of information, but just be sure not to buy him or her a drink, or you will never escape.

Golfing Tournaments

The most important golfing tournaments are The Open Championship, the US Open, The Masters Tournament, and the PGA Championship. The golfing equivalent of World War III is the Ryder Cup, a highly competitive tournament where golfers from the US face European professionals. The tournament is played every two years. The Americans used to dominate, but in recent years, Europe has won several dramatic battles, including their victory in 2023.

Language

A few important golfing terms that you may like to learn:

- **Fore:** this is what golfers shout as they hit a bad shot and it goes towards a person. A recent scientific experiment showed that golf balls can travel at 120 kph and can do a lot of damage to the head so if you hear "fore", hit the ground!
- **Putt:** the final part of the hole. The objective is to putt the ball across the grass and into the hole. That's the idea, anyway.
- **Swing:** the action of pulling the club backwards and then hitting the ball.
- **Bunker:** this is an area of sand. Golfers get very frustrated when the ball ends up here. Other players try to be funny and say things like, "you should be happy – you're on the beach!"
- **Water hazard:** this is a large hole with water in it. A golfer in Miami once got a nasty fright when he went to retrieve his ball from a water hazard as he came face to face with a 2 metre alligator. The alligator promptly climbed out of his comfortable hole and proceeded to chase the golfer. The alligator was eventually captured by the local police and has been relocated in a nature reserve.

THE OPEN
EVERYTHING HAS LED TO TH

- **Yips:** this is a psychological disorder that often occurs when golfers get onto the green. It reduces them to a state of mental weakness and an inability to putt. Common expressions with this word include:
  "I'm going home – I've got the yips."
  Seriously, many players have suffered from this, including Bernard Langer and Sam Torrance, two well-known pros. Some famous players have had to retire as a result of this. The only cure seems to be using a really big putter, which is placed under the chin and extends to the ground. The pendulum effect is thought to compensate the "yip". Other cures involve taking lots of tranquilizers or whisky.
- **Clubs:** these are not bars that golfers visit at night. They are in fact the instruments with which they play the game.

Enjoy your game of golf!

GLOSSARY

to tee off *phr vb*	to start playing golf by hitting the ball from the tee (a little plastic cup where the ball sits)
a rubbish collector *n*	a person who collects rubbish (things that people throw away)
a shepherd *n*	a person who looks after sheep
to ban *vb*	to prohibit
a duffer *n*	an old person who is bad at doing something
a fork *n*	an object you use for putting food in your mouth. It has three sharp points
a heated discussion *n*	an argument with lots of shouting
a bore *n*	a boring person
a round *n*	a game of golf
to forbid *vb*	to prohibit

THE GOLFER

In recent months we've been looking at urban tribes such as Mods, Rastas and Goths. This month we are looking at a social group known as "golfers", who are obsessed with the sport golf. Let's find out all about them. Illustration by Diego Arandojo

Clothes

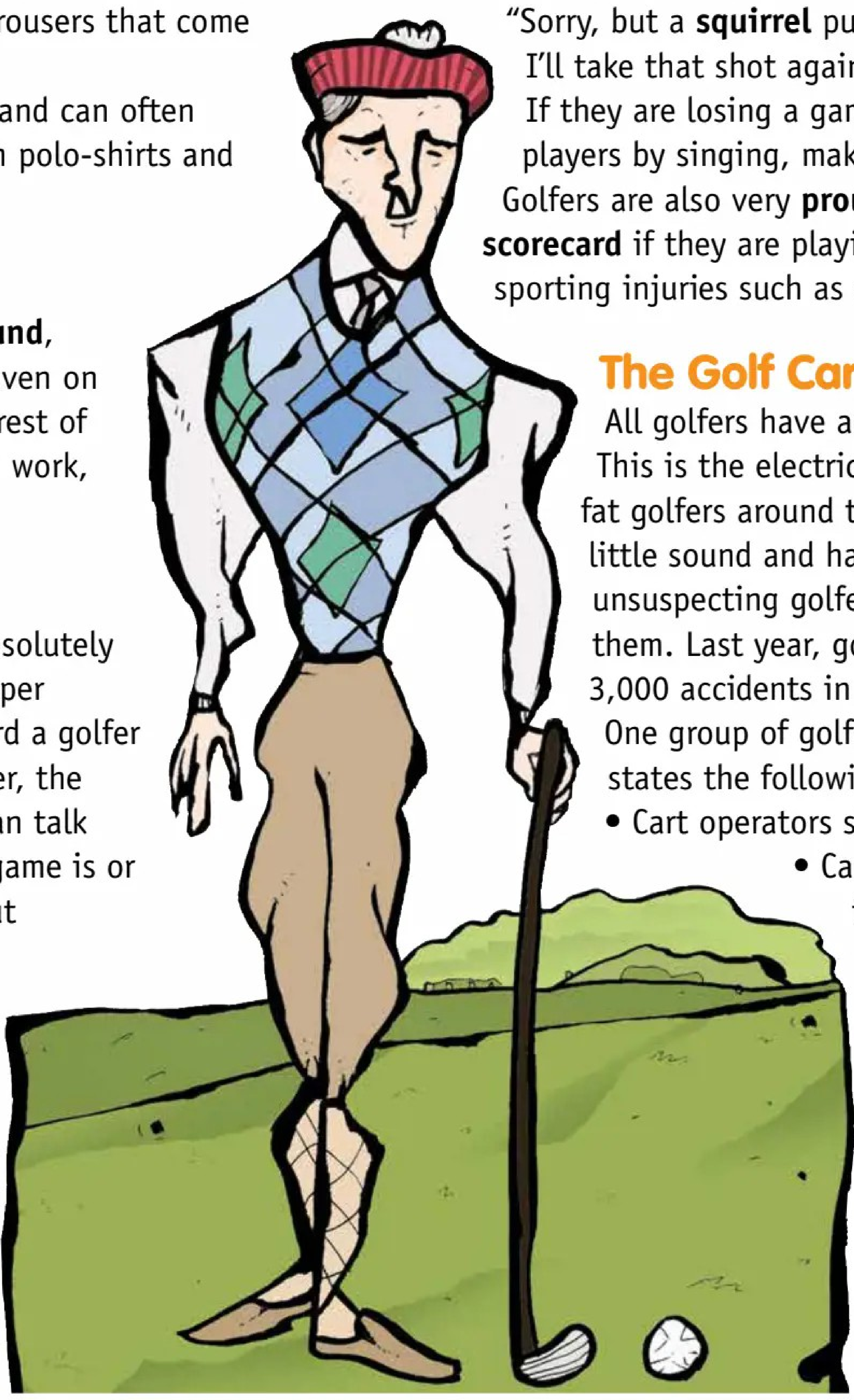
Being a golfer is all about wearing the right clothes.
Some typical things include the following:
Flat caps, only usually worn by old farmers and Yorkshiremen;
Checked trousers, usually worn by Mafia bosses on holiday;
And plus-fours, which are silly-looking trousers that come down just below the knee.
Golfers also like to wear famous **brands** and can often be seen in Pringle jumpers, Ralph Lauren polo-shirts and Burberry jackets.

Aspirations

All golfers aspire to have the perfect **round**, get a **hole-in-one**, retire to a golfing haven on the south coast of Spain and spend the rest of their lives on the golf course, away from work, partners and children.

Personality

Many golfers are renowned for having absolutely no personality at all, although a newspaper reporter did once claim to have overheard a golfer tell an interesting joke in a pub. However, the vast majority are complete **bores** who can talk about nothing except how brilliant the game is or what an exciting day they've just had out on the golf course.
Golfers have very **short tempers** and can explode into **fits of anger** when they play badly. They may also perform acts of mindless violence such as throwing their golf clubs around, **beating up** their **caddy** or damaging other people's equipment. Golfers also have a diminished sense of responsibility and will often blame others for their own **failings**. When they hit a bad shot, they may say something like:
"Sorry but a fly landed on my ball as I was about to hit it – can I take that shot again?"
"You **sniffed** as I was on my **backswing** – I'm having that shot again."
"Sorry, but a **squirrel** pushed my ball into the **bunker**. I'll take that shot again, if you don't mind."
If they are losing a game, they enjoy distracting the other players by singing, making irritating noises or hiding balls.
Golfers are also very **proud** people and will often hide their **scorecard** if they are playing badly. Many golfers suffer from sporting injuries such as stomach ulcers.



The Golf Cart

All golfers have an innate fear of the **golf cart**. This is the electrical vehicle used to carry lazy or fat golfers around the course. Golf carts make very little sound and have the tendency to **sneak up on** unsuspecting golfers and sometimes even crash into them. Last year, golf carts were responsible for over 3,000 accidents in the state of South Carolina alone.
One group of golfers **drew up** the "Cart Charter", which states the following:

- Cart operators should avoid the use of alcohol
- Cart operators should not get involved in races
- Passengers should wait for the golf cart to come to a complete stop before attempting to get on or off
- Cart operators should avoid steep terrain
- Hands and feet should be kept inside the golf cart at all times
- Cart operators should avoid golf courses

Golf Quotes

Jokes

There are many, many jokes about golfers and their obsession with the sport. Here is a typical one:
Partner 1 to Partner 2: "You're so obsessed with golf that you can't even remember the day we got married."
Partner 2 to Partner 1: "Of course I can. It was the same day I putted the ball in from 10 metres."

Habitat

Golfers can be found on the golf course or in the clubhouse. And that's it.

Beliefs

All golfers **worship** golf and have no time for other 'lesser religions'. Some of the great golfing philosophical questions of our time include:
"Why is life so unfair?"
"Why can't I ever get a hole-in-one?"
"Why am I such a bad player?"

GLOSSARY

checked trousers *n*	trousers with coloured squares on them
a brand *n*	a famous product name
a round *n*	a game of golf
a hole-in-one *n*	when you hit the ball just once and it goes directly into the hole
a bore *n*	a person who is very boring
a short temper *n*	if you have a «short temper», you get angry very quickly
a fit of anger *n*	an explosion of anger
to beat up *phr vb*	to hit many times
a caddy *n*	a person who assists the golfer
a failing *n*	a fault or inability
to sniff *vb*	to make a noise with your nose as you breathe in
a backswing *n*	pulling the club back in preparation for hitting the ball
a squirrel *n*	a small red or grey animal with a big tail that climbs trees. It often lives in parks and looks like a kind of rabbit
a bunker *n*	a hole on a golf course with sand in it
proud *adj*	with a lot of dignity and self-respect
a scorecard *n*	a little card that shows how many times you have hit the ball
a golf cart *n*	an electronic vehicle that golfers use to travel around the golf course
to sneak up on *exp*	to go closer to someone slowly and quietly
to draw up *phr vb*	to write a contract
to worship *vb*	to show your respect to God or a god
to spoil *vb*	to destroy, to ruin
balls *n*	the objects that golfers hit with their clubs; also, a word to refer to a man's testicles
a caddy *n*	a person who assists a golfer. They carry bags, etc
a clubhouse *n*	the area on a golf course with a bar, toilet and restaurant
to cheat *vb*	to do "illegal" things in order to win a game
to fail *vb*	not to be successful
the woods *n*	an area with many trees
to lay off *phr vb*	to stop doing something for a while
to quit *vb*	to stop doing something permanently

"The thing about golf is that is **spoils** a good walk." **Mark Twain.**

"There are thousands of people who are worse golfers than you. Of course, they don't play golf." **Jim Saunders**, a professional golfer and teacher, talking to one of his pupils.

"They asked me to keep my head down so I couldn't see them laughing." **Pete Travine**, an American actor who used to play golf… badly.

"He had to get a new **caddy** on the ninth hole. He sent the first one back to the **clubhouse** for laughing too loudly." Professional golfer **Nigel Porter** talking about his rival, Steven Stoakes.

"The greatest liar in the world is the golfer who claims he plays the game for merely exercise." **Winston Churchill.**

"Golf is the hardest game in the world to play, and the easiest to **cheat** at." **Ben Hogan**, a professional golfer who dominated the world of golf many years ago.

"I play golf with friends but we don't play friendly games." **Ben Hogan**.

"Relax? How can anyone relax and play golf?" **Ben Hogan.**

"Golf is not and never has been a fair game." **Jack Nicklaus.**

"Golf can't be fun – it's too competitive." **Sam Ferryman.**

"I think I **fail** just a bit less than everyone else." **Jack Nicklaus.**

"I'm in the **woods** so much I can tell you which plants are edible." **Lee Trevino.**

"It's the most fun I've ever had with my clothes on." **Lee Trevino.**

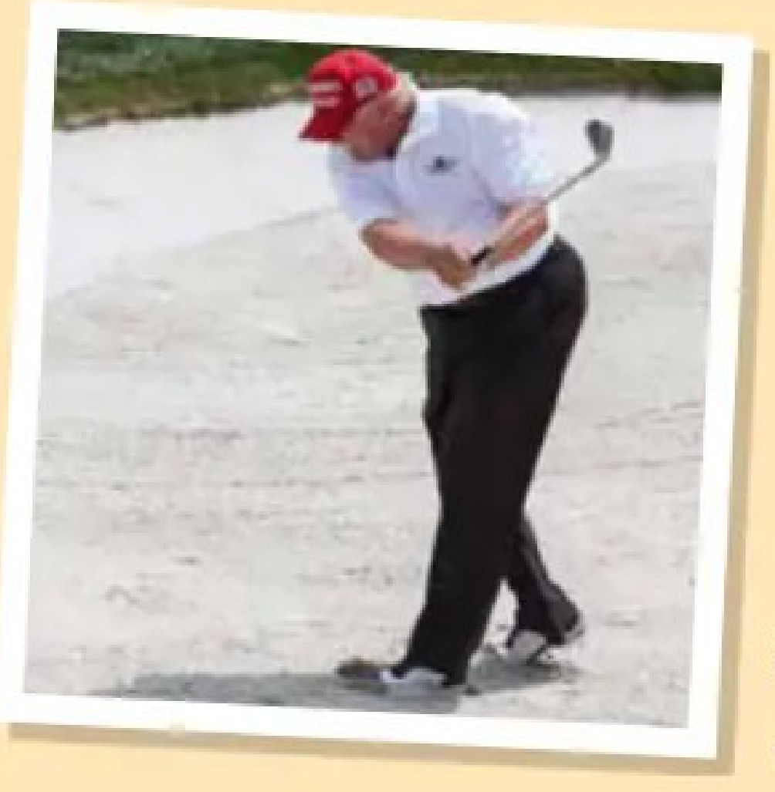
"Golf and sex are the only things you can enjoy without being good at them." **Jimmy Demaret.**

"The more I practice, the luckier I get." **Gary Player.**

"The only way of finding out a man's character is to play golf with him." **PG Wodehouse.**

"**Lay off** for three weeks then **quit** for good." Golf teacher **Sam Snead** advising a pupil.

Grammar Reminder



"Golf is the hardest game in the world to play, and the easiest to **cheat at.**"

Notice how in English it is possible to end a sentence with a preposition (even though some grammar-book writers say this is "incorrect" English). This is very typical in informal and spoken English. Here are some more examples:
"He loves being looked **at.**"
"It's something I have a lot of difficulty **with.**"

This happens in the following type of clause:

a) Questions beginning with **what, how, who, where**, etc:
"Where is she going **to**?"
"Who are you going out **with**?"

b) Clauses with **what**:
"That's what I'm not sure **of.**"

c) Relative clauses:
"That's the girl he spoke **to.**"
"That's the dog that I was thinking **of.**"

d) Passive clauses:
"She has been spoken **to.**"
"They have been taken **out.**"

e) Infinitive clauses:
"She's a great person to work **with.**"
"He's a boring person to talk **to.**"

GOLF TRIVIA

Famous People Who Play Golf

Sean Connery – he was from Scotland, after all

Michael Jordan – when he isn't on the basketball court he can be found on the green

Arnold Schwarzenegger – he first learnt the phrase "I'll be back" on the golf course

George Bush – apparently it's a good way of taking one's mind off the tension caused by starting wars

Bob Dylan – he doesn't just write songs, you know

Ronaldo – friends say he should stick to football

Iggy Pop – he was once banned for asking his caddie to go back to the clubhouse to get his prescription drugs

Meatloaf – another rocker who liked to relax on the course

Neil Young – he says golf has inspired some of his most famous songs

Alice Cooper – golf etiquette means he has to take off the make-up before he gets out on the golf course

Caddies

Any game with the history and popularity of golf is bound to generate a few interesting characters and stories. Payne Stewart was well-known for wearing traditional-style golf clothes such as **plus-fours**, a **flat cap** and some very wacky **matching colours**.

However, the true heroes of the game are the **caddies**. It is their expert advice that can make the difference between a great round and a terrible one. In fact, caddies are usually wiser than the golfers themselves. There is a joke to help illustrate this:

An annoyed golfer says to his caddie, "Why do you keep looking at your watch?" To which the caddie replies:

"It's not a watch, sir. It's a **compass**!"

Caddies are good for carrying bags, measuring distances, assessing wind speed, attacking spectators who take photos at the wrong time or hitting people who ask for autographs. As professionals spend a lot of their time travelling, many caddies become their **drinking buddies**.

In some countries, you are obliged to have a caddy, who will give you both wanted and unwanted advice throughout your round. Unfortunately, a sign once had to be **posted** on the **notice board** of the Chandigarh Golf Club in India, requesting players not to **beat up** their caddies if they lost the game. It seems that some people ought to be reminded that, at the end of the day, golf is just a game. It's a funny old game perhaps, but still just a game.

How To Play Golf

Basically, the golf course consists of 18 holes and golfers have to try to get the ball from the tee, the area where you start, and into the hole, which has a flag in it. You have to do this in as few shots as possible. All the holes are different and some have a water hazard (an area with water in it), bunkers (an area with sand in it) or trees. The distance at the holes can vary enormously from 1 to 550 metres.

To help you play, you have golf clubs, which are usually carried around in a big bag. Playing golf is not as easy as it may sound. As ex-British Prime Minister Winston Churchill once said:

"The aim of golf is to hit a very small ball into an even smaller hole with weapons ill-designed for the purpose."

Par

The length of the hole determines the "par". Par is the number of shots that the golf club officials think you need to get the ball in the hole. For example, some holes might be par 3, which means you should get the ball in the hole in three shots. Other more difficult holes are par 4 or 5 (5 is the maximum). There are various names for the number of shots you take to get the ball in the hole:

A bogey: one shot more than the par. For example, the hole is a par 3 and you take four shots to get the ball in the hole

A double bogey: two shots more than the par

A birdie: one shot under par. For example, the hole is a par 4 and you take three shots to get the ball in the hole

An eagle: two shots under par

An albatross: three shots under par

A hole-in-one: a shot that goes straight into the hole

Handicaps

Every amateur player should have a handicap. This gives poor players or beginners an advantage. Let's look at an example: John has a handicap of 24. He takes a shot on a hole that is par 4. John gets the ball in the hole, but takes 5 shots to do it. However, because he has a handicap of 24 he can take off one shot, so he really gets a par. On some holes you can take off more shots. This depends on the score index, which determines how hard the hole is. This system is really good as it allows people of totally different levels to play against one another. However, some people abuse the system and play with a high handicap in order to receive more shots. They are known as "bandits", amongst other things. ✪

GLOSSARY

plus-fours *n*
trousers that go to the knees
a flat cap *n*
a hat that is flat on top
matching colours *n*
colours that are the same or that complement one another
a caddy *n*
a person who helps a golfer by carrying bags, selecting the club, etc
a compass *n*
an object that tells you where north, south, east and west is
a drinking buddy *n*
a person who you drink with and have a good time with. "Buddy" is an American word that means friend
to post *vb*
to put in a place – usually to stick a piece of paper on the wall
a notice board *n*
an area on the wall where people stick pieces of paper with information on them
to beat up *phr vb*
to hit someone many, many times

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AUDIO

Living Abroad

EDINBURGH

Every month we interview someone about their experiences of living abroad. This month we are speaking to Alex about her time in Edinburgh, Scotland. Alex in Scotland.

Why did you go to Edinburgh?

I decided to go to Edinburgh to visit my friend Annabelle who was studying at the University of Edinburgh. I had wanted to go there for some time and so I just took the opportunity one weekend in November 2002 to go see my friend and see the city!

Was it what you were expecting?

I really didn't know what to expect. I had heard that it was a fun place, but when I arrived I had no idea how beautiful the city was! When Annabelle **picked me up** from the airport, it was **pouring with rain** and quite dark, so I didn't see much the first day. But the following day, we went downtown to Princes Street and it was absolutely gorgeous. I loved the old **cobbled streets** and the castle that sits up on the hill in the middle of the city. There are a few original eighteenth-century buildings there too. At one end of the street there are the **sunken gardens**, where you can relax or have a picnic. There's a great hotel just here too called the Balmoral Hotel, and it's one of the most luxurious hotels in the city. It's nice to go there for a coffee. Oh and while you're there you can go to the Edinburgh Dungeon, which is like a horror theme park. I had great fun there.

It is such an old city with so much magical history that **I was completely blown away** after my first day there. It was really special to see the **sunset** from George Street. One thing I was expecting more of was to hear the Scottish accent, which is very different from an English accent. However, I was surrounded by university students, and the majority of them were English. But, **I did get to hear my fair share** in the pubs and shops!

What else did you do while you where there?

I was really lucky to visit my friend there. She lived in a really beautiful flat in an old part of Edinburgh called Old Town. The area made me feel like I was in London and it brought back a lot of memories. I **drove my friend crazy** with all my demands! I wanted to see everything. In the end I just went on the Bus Tour my last day and tried to see as much as I could.

I also did a lot of the student activities while I was there. Personally, I don't know how anyone **gets anything done** as there is so much to do in Edinburgh, with lots of great restaurants and little **hang-outs** right near the university. One place I really loved was this downstairs restaurant called Central. It's a really modern style place with massive brown leather **couches** where you can just relax and **catch up with** friends and study. I also went to a **play** one evening called "Love, Life And The Kitchen Sink", it was in an old converted church, and it was really **spooky**.

One of the highlights of my trip was getting to go see a rugby match at the Murrayfield Stadium, I watched Scotland **upset** South Africa! Scotland was the **underdog** and it was a great feeling to see them win in their home town. It was a bit cold at the stadium, but there was **tons of** excitement and energy and it was enough to keep us warm.

Shopping was great, Jenners (like a Harrods), and of course George Street and Princes Street had **tons of** fantastic shops. And of course I bought some **shortbread**, whisky, a tartan **blanket** and, because I was in the UK, I had to **pick up** some **marmite**!

Drinking, and the pub life is a huge part of the culture in Edinburgh. They have great pubs, where you can have a beer, coffee or food. Some of my favourites were the Bow Bar, which is all made of wood and won a prize as the best Drinker's Pub in Britain a few years ago, and Greyfriars Bobby, which has lots of students and is great for meeting people. I didn't get to try the **haggis**, but I thought I would save it for next time!

During the day there are lots of really nice cafés. My favourite was the Elephant House, which has this library at the back where you can read the newspapers and supposedly have philosophical discussions.
Oh, and while I'm on the subject of drinking, I really recommend Scotland's Whisky Heritage, which is like a museum all about whisky. They tell you all about Scotland's national drink and they even give you a free **dram** at the start. If you go in the shop, you can see hundreds of different types of whisky. I never knew there were so many!

What funny stories can you tell us?

Well, I am not so sure if this is very funny, but after the rugby match my friend decided to take me up Arthur's Seat which is a huge hill, more like a mountain, from where you can see the whole city. Well, it was cold, and I had boots with **high heels** and of course climbing was not the easiest thing to do. So, we parked the car at the bottom and started to **trek** up the hill. Well, I got about half-way, and due to the cold wind and high altitude I started to have an asthma attack. Of course, being half-way up the hill, I didn't want to go back and I really wanted to see the view. It started to get worse and worse as I got further and further up the hill, to the point where I couldn't go any further, so Annabelle had to **race down** the hill to get my **inhaler** which I had left in the car. By the time she came back up she was having her own asthma attack! We **made it** in the end and **it was worth it** as the view with the sunset was beautiful!

Do you recommend it as a holiday spot?

I went to Edinburgh during November, and I think I was lucky to have decent weather, I don't recall it being too cold or raining too much! However, Scotland is not known for having the best weather and I do recommend going there during the summer if you just hate the cold. I imagine it must be beautiful in the summer time. Regardless of the weather, it is a really cool city, with so much history and a gothic atmosphere you **can't beat**. One thing I really wanted to do was go on the haunted walk around the city, but that will have to be next time!

Do you plan on going back?

Yes, definitely! If my friend will **have me back**, then I definitely want to go back and see more of the city and its attractions. In fact, I liked it so much that I applied to the University of Edinburgh for Law School! ✪

GLOSSARY

to pick up *exp*	to collect someone from a place
to pour with rain *exp*	to rain very heavily
cobbled streets *n*	streets that are made of little stones
sunken gardens *n*	gardens that are below the level of the rest of the area
I was blown away *exp*	I was amazed; it was wonderful
a sunset *n*	when the sun goes down and it starts to become dark
I did get to hear my fair share *exp*	I could hear a lot of it [the Scottish accent] in the pubs and shops
to drive someone crazy *exp*	to confuse someone or to make them angry
to get something done *exp*	to achieve something; to do something
a hang-out *n*	a place, like a bar, where people like to go
a couch *n*	a sofa
to catch up with someone *exp*	to hear all the latest news from someone
a play *n*	actors perform "plays" in the theatre
spooky *adj*	scary; frightening; strange
to upset *vb*	to make someone sad
an underdog *n*	the team that everyone thinks will lose
tons of *exp*	lots of
shortbread *n*	a type of biscuit from Scotland
a blanket *n*	a thick piece of fabric you put over you in order to stay warm in bed
to pick up *phr vb*	to buy
marmite *n*	food that is like a black substance for putting on bread. It is made of salt and yeast. «Yeast» is used to make beer or bread
haggis *n*	food from Scotland. It is made from a sheep's stomach
a dram *n*	a small amount of whisky that you drink from a glass
high heels *n*	shoes that are high
a trek *n*	a long difficult walk
to race down *phr vb*	to go down somewhere very quickly
an inhaler *n*	a device used to make you breathe more easily
to make it *exp*	to finally arrive at a place
it was worth it *exp*	the experience was helpful, useful, valuable, good, etc
you can't beat *exp*	it is the best – nothing could be better
to have you back *exp*	if someone «has you back», they let you stay in their house again

The history of THE KILT

By Bruno Williams – a Scotsman

"Does a **kilt** keep you warm?" And, "What do you wear under it?" These are usually the first questions all Scotsmen are asked about their kilt. In order to help explain this I often talk about how the Scots are descended from warriors who walked through the **Highlands** in the freezing winter wearing just their kilts. Or I mention something about the laws of physics and how warm air rises and so on. But there's so much more to this legendary **garment** than just that.

Highlanders

The kilt was worn by Highlanders and it was first used as a **blanket**. This was **wrapped** around their **waist** and over the **shoulder**. Soldiers would sleep in the snow with the **plaid** over them. At the time the kilt was used by everyone, but these days most kilts are only ever worn at weddings or other formal occasions.

Expensive

A kilt is one of the most expensive **outfits** that Scotsmen own and they can expect to spend well over 800 euros on a good quality one. Many of them are **tailor-made** and are often treated as an investment or even an **heirloom**.

So what do you get for your money? Well, apart from the kilt you get a **sporran**, a short black jacket, knee-length socks, funny shoes that you tie around your legs, and finally the sgian dhu, which is a small knife that you wear in your sock – remember, warriors have to be prepared at all times!

Tartan

Kilts all have a special fabric pattern known as tartan. Tartan is the key to understanding Scottish culture, since it is everywhere – **bagpipes**, **shortbread tins**, expensive raincoats and even some bus seats in Edinburgh! Tartan is the criss-cross pattern of coloured squares that you see on a kilt, and is a beautiful, complex design which has hundreds of varieties. Originally, it was used to distinguish members of different clans (families in the Scottish Highlands), and was central to people's identity. So you can imagine the **fuss** when the English made wearing the kilt illegal in 1745!

The most popular tartans are Royal Stewart and Dress Gordon. Royal Stewart is bright red and is very popular on biscuit tins and travel **rugs**; and Dress Gordon contains a lot of white and is a more formal variety and ideal for weddings.

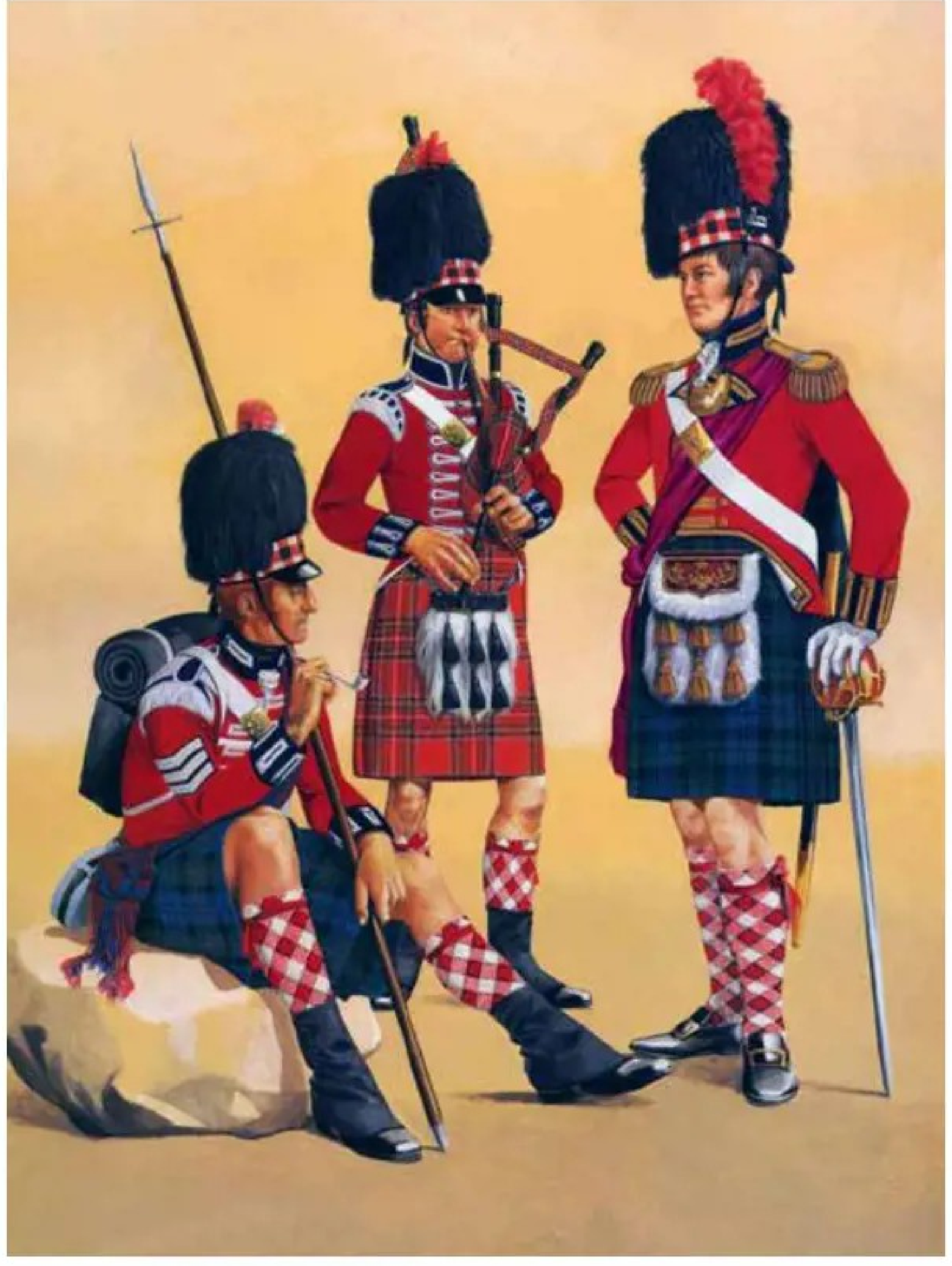
Who Wears A Kilt?

So who wears a kilt these days? Plenty of people, including wedding guests, Scottish nationalists, soldiers, country dancers, the Tartan Army (more about this shortly) and Americans. These days, many Americans are **keen on tracing** their family trees and finding out about their ancestors, who emigrated to the USA from Scotland in search of better weather and bigger cars. So, if you ever see someone wearing a kilt with a baseball cap, it may well be an American called McAllister. Closer to home, the SNP – Scottish Nationalist Party – is currently the largest political party in Scotland, and they have their own tartan. The kilt does not necessarily have to be a political statement, but it certainly is when Mr James Bond himself wears one –Sean Connery was an **avid supporter** of the SNP. Incidentally, his membership number was 007.

The Black Watch

The Black Watch, a British army regiment, also wears the kilt. They have a very dark form of tartan that is one of the most popular types. In fact, you need to look very hard just to **make out** the pattern. Do not look closely though, or you might get a **bayonet** in your face!

And finally, you will notice lots of fans wearing kilts at Scottish football games. These fans are known as the Tartan Army. They are a devoted band of football supporters who drink lots of alcohol and follow the Scottish team wherever they play. There is no better way to attract attention – take my word for it – and obviously no better outfit for wearing to a *ceilidh*, which is a Gaelic word for an event with traditional Scottish country dancing. I mean, come on, who would you rather dance with – an elegant Scottish gentleman in a kilt, or a boring Englishman with his ordinary trousers? But one obvious question remains, what exactly do we wear under our kilts? Oh dear! It looks like there's no more time, sorry! I'll have to tell you next time. ✪



BT
macron
RBS

INFORMATION BOX

Many years ago some Scotsmen used to wear mini-kilts. These were very short and very sexy. Unfortunately, these days no one wears them any more.

GLOSSARY

a kilt n	Scottish clothing that looks like a dress and is worn by men. Never call it a dress or skirt as Scottish people don't like this
the Highlands/Highlanders n	the area in the north of Scotland with a lot of mountains. "Highlanders" are the people who live there
a garment n	a piece of clothing
a blanket n	a thick piece of fabric used to keep you warm in bed
to wrap vb	to put around
a waist n	the area in the centre of your body
a shoulder n	the area at the top of your arm
a plaid n	the bit of the kilt that goes over your shoulder
an outfit n	a set of clothes, such as a jacket and trousers
tailor-made adj	clothing that is made especially for you and your size
an heirloom n	something that is passed down from generation to generation
a sporran n	a type of small bag that is worn on a belt
bagpipes n	a musical instrument that is played by blowing into it
shortbread n	food that is like a biscuit with sugar on top
a tin n	a metal container for food
a fuss n	anxious or excited behaviour
a rug n	a thick piece of fabric for keeping you warm
keen on exp	if you are "keen on" something, you really like it
to trace vb	to find
an avid supporter n	a very enthusiastic supporter
to make out phr vb	to see
a bayonet *n*	a large knife that is attached to a rifle by soldiers

THE SCOTCH WHISKY INDUSTRY

What is Britain most famous for producing? Cars? Aeroplanes? Weapons? Most people are surprised to learn that one of the biggest export earners for Britain is Scotch whisky. This month we're going to be telling you all about this fascinating industry. By M. Ployee

Scotland

When you think of Scotland, you imagine beautiful countryside, lots of historical sites, the Loch Ness Monster and whisky. In fact whisky is fundamental to both the Scottish and UK economies and **outsells** all other spirit drinks in the world.

As you may know, exporting is all about creating a product that is better or cheaper than anything else available. In order to do this, you have to take advantage of your natural advantages. And this is what Scotland does with its pure water, prime agricultural ingredients and long history in order to produce a product that has both the quality and the image to be a world beater.

The Whisky Industry

It's hard to believe that the whisky industry is so big. After all it is just one bottle among many in your favourite bar. But Scotch is a product that cannot be copied. It is promoted as a **premium product**, with prices to match, but it also succeeds in attracting young people on limited budgets. The major markets for Scotch are the European Union, USA, Japan and other Asian markets. In total it is exported to more than 200 markets all over the world. At the peak of the boom in Japan's economy, executives competed with one another to buy the most expensive bottle of whisky to give as a **gift** to their business contacts. 2001 was a record breaking year with over one billion bottles exported for the first time. When you think that the world's population is only 6 billion, that's quite a success story.

The History Of Scotch Whisky

Nobody knows when people started producing whisky in Scotland, although some historians believe it started with the early Christian **monks**, who needed something to make life more interesting.

The earliest official record of Scotch was in 1494, although it was obviously being produced long before this. It didn't take long for the Government to see the possibility of **raising money** from whisky, and they introduced the first **taxes** in 1644. Then, when Scotland was unified with England in 1701, a new law was passed which resulted in all the revenue going to London.

Taxes

This began a process of taxation that continues to this day. **Duties rise** almost every year when the **Chancellor of the Exchequer** announces his annual **budget**. Unfortunately for drinkers, taxing alcohol is one of the easiest ways to **balance the books** and Scotch drinkers contribute around £7 billlion to the Government in tax **revenue** every year!

Luckily for thirsty drinkers, in 1995 the Chancellor reduced the tax on whisky for the first time in 100 years – from £5.77 to £5.54 per bottle, which is still more than a bottle costs in many countries. Despite this and subsequent reductions, all this taxation means that Scotch is more expensive in Scotland, where it is produced, than in most other countries around the world.

Illegal Sales

But not everyone in Britain is willing to pay such high prices. Some people have found a way to get a cheaper bottle of whisky. At present, there are no limits on transporting legal goods for personal consumption across borders within the European Union. So, many people get in their car and drive to France to **stock up**

on cheap **booze**, which they can then **flog**, illegally, to people and bars in the UK. The Government gets very angry about this, and is always trying to think of new ways to make this more difficult.

Unique

So how do the Scots stop people copying their whisky? Not just anyone can produce a brown, alcoholic liquid and call it Scotch. There are strict rules on what constitutes Scotch. This is defined by UK law and recognised internationally. It must:

1. Be produced at a distillery in Scotland, using Scottish water and **raw materials**.
2. Have been **matured** in **oak casks** in Scotland, not exceeding 700 litres in capacity, for at least 3 years.
3. Have colour and aroma that come entirely from the raw materials used (water, **barley** and other **whole grains**) and the method of production and maturation, with the possible addition of caramel for colour.
4. Have a minimum alcoholic strength of 40%

However, although Scotch must be produced in Scotland, it doesn't have to be bottled there. A lot of the whisky is exported in tankers and bottled in other countries, often with **labels** that you won't see in Scotland. This makes much more sense economically, as the content is far more valuable than the packaging, and of course the bottles are very fragile.

TASTING SCOTLAND
GOURMET JOURNEYS & EVENTS

Big Drinkers

So who are the biggest consumers of Scotch whisky? Below is a table based on recent reports. ✪

Country	Bottles*
India	192 million bottles
France	177 million bottles
United States	132 million bottles
Japan	74 million bottles
Spain	59 million bottles
Germany	56 million bottles
Brazil	52 million bottles
Poland	48 million bottles
Turkey	47 million bottles
China	30 million bottles

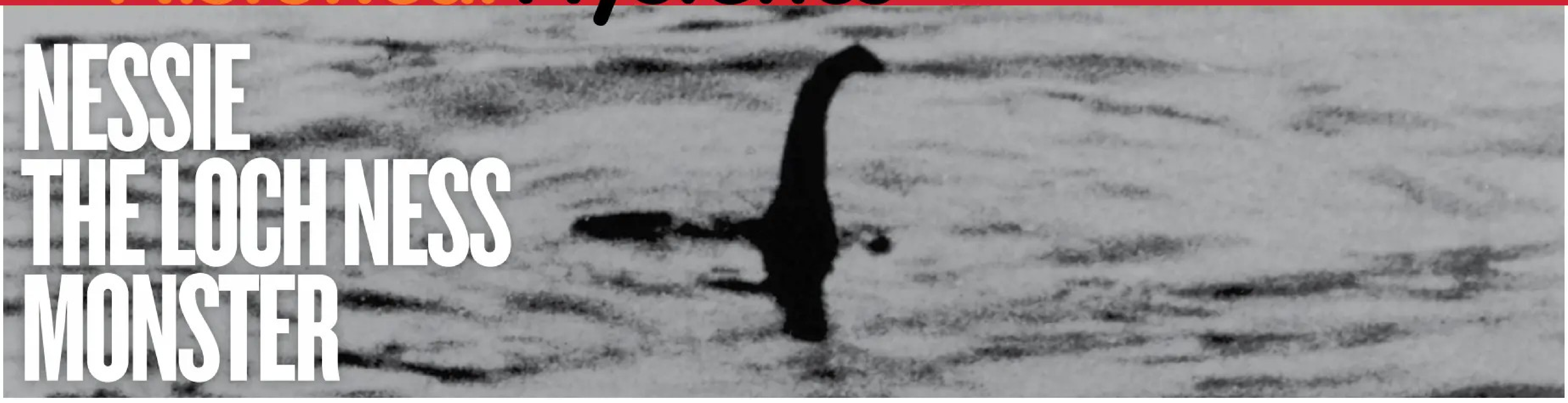
INFORMATION BOX – TYPES OF SCOTCH WHISKY

Scotch whisky is generally divided into two distinct types – single malts and blends. Single malts are produced in one distillery and must be made from pure barley. They generally have very strong, distinctive tastes and are the most expensive.
Blended whiskies are made by combining whiskies from different distilleries, and even a mix of different raw materials. They usually have milder flavours, and in most cases are less expensive than single malts.

GLOSSARY

an export earner *n*	a product that you export and that makes a lot of money for a company
to outsell *vb*	to sell more than any other product
a premium product n	a product that is considered exclusive
a gift *n*	a present
a monk *n*	a man who devotes his life to religion, lives in a monastery and doesn't talk much
to raise money *n*	to generate funds
a tax *n*	money that you pay to the government for services
a duty *n*	money that is added on to the price of a product. This money goes to the government
to rise *vb*	to increase
the Chancellor of the Exchequer *n*	the government minister in charge of the economy
a budget *n*	every year there is a budget where the government decides how much money to spend and how to finance this spending
to balance the books *exp*	to make sure there are more profits than losses
revenue *n*	money
to stock up on *exp*	to buy lots of goods
booze *n*	alcohol
to flog *vb inform*	to sell
raw materials *n*	natural materials that can be found in a country
to mature *vb*	to become old
oak *n*	a type of wood
a cask *n*	a large container made of wood
barley *n*	a type of cereal
whole grains *n*	types of cereals
a label *n*	a piece of paper on a bottle with information about the drink

NESSIE THE LOCH NESS MONSTER



One of Scotland's most famous tourist attractions is Loch Ness. And nothing has helped to promote this wonderfully scenic spot more than the Loch Ness Monster, better known as Nessie. Who is Nessie? That's the big question. We may have the answer.

The Biggest Thing I Ever Saw

Stories of Nessie have been around for centuries. The first reported sighting was in 565 AD when Saint Columba saved a swimmer from a hungry monster in the lake. The next recorded sighting was in 1871 when Donald Mackenzie, a tourist from Edinburgh, described seeing something that looked like a "**log** or an **up-turned boat**". And in 1885 Mr Matheson claimed to have seen a giant sea creature. He later described it as "the biggest thing I ever saw in my life".

In 1933, after a new road was built along the edge of the Loch, the number of reports **soared**. The first report during this period came on 14th April when the owners of an inn observed an "enormous animal, rolling and **plunging**" in the Loch. They reported it to Alex Campbell, the man in charge of salmon fishing in the Loch. Afterwards, Campbell spent a lot of time at the lake and saw the monster several times. He described the creature as having "a long neck, about 6 feet long, and a smallish head with a **serpentine look about it**, and a **huge hump** behind..." Campbell estimated the "monster" to be over ten metres long.

Photos & Sightings

The first photograph of Nessie was taken in 1933 by Hugh Gray. Gray reported:

"I immediately got my camera ready and **snapped** the object which was then about one metre above the surface of the water. I did not see any head, because the front parts were under the water, but there was considerable movement from what seemed to be the tail."

Early in 1934 there was a sighting of the beast on land. Arthur Grant, a young veterinary student, was out on his motorcycle one evening when he almost **ran into** the monster as it crossed the road. Grant's description of the thing, "small head, long tapering neck and tail with a bulky body and **flippers**," seemed to **match** other descriptions.

Nessie On Film

In April 1960 Tim Dinsdale captured the first moving picture of the monster. Royal Air Force photographic experts analysed the film and said that the beast was probably about 30 metres long. However, others argued that it looked like a distant **shot** of a motorboat.

Dinsdale was convinced enough by his own pictures to give up his career as an aeronautical engineer and devote the next twenty years of his life to finding the monster. He saw the creature twice more, but was never able to gather enough proof of its existence. In 1979, Mr Biermasz saw "a black object **speeding** from the shore". And in 1998, Gregory Strang claims to have seen, "a v-shaped **wake** moving across the loch at approximately 50kph". During the 1970s a group of Americans examined the Loch with a submarine, but they found no conclusive proof.

The Surgeon's Photo

The most famous picture of the Loch Ness Monster was taken by Colonel Robert Wilson in 1933. It was a grainy black and white photograph and showed a long head and neck coming out of the lake (see photo below). The picture became known as the "Surgeon's Photograph," as the Colonel was a practising doctor. The photo caused a sensation. Monster fans thought the pictures showed a dinosaur known as a Plesiosaur. Others claimed it must have been a giant **otter** or **seal**. And for sixty years people believed the photo was real... until 1993.

A Fake

In 1993, 90-year-old Christian Spurling admitted the photo was a **fake**. He explained how he and two others had built a model of the monster out of plastic. They then tied it to the top of a toy submarine and took photos of it as it **glided** through the water. Experts had previously estimated the "monster's" neck to be over two metres long from the photograph. It was actually just 10 centimetres.

Why?

So why did they build the model? Was it for money? Or fame? The answer was **revenge**. Christian Spurling was the stepson of the movie maker and **big game hunter** "Duke" Wetherell. In 1933 Duke was called into the offices of the Daily Mail newspaper: "Find the Loch Ness Monster and get us some photos," the editor demanded.

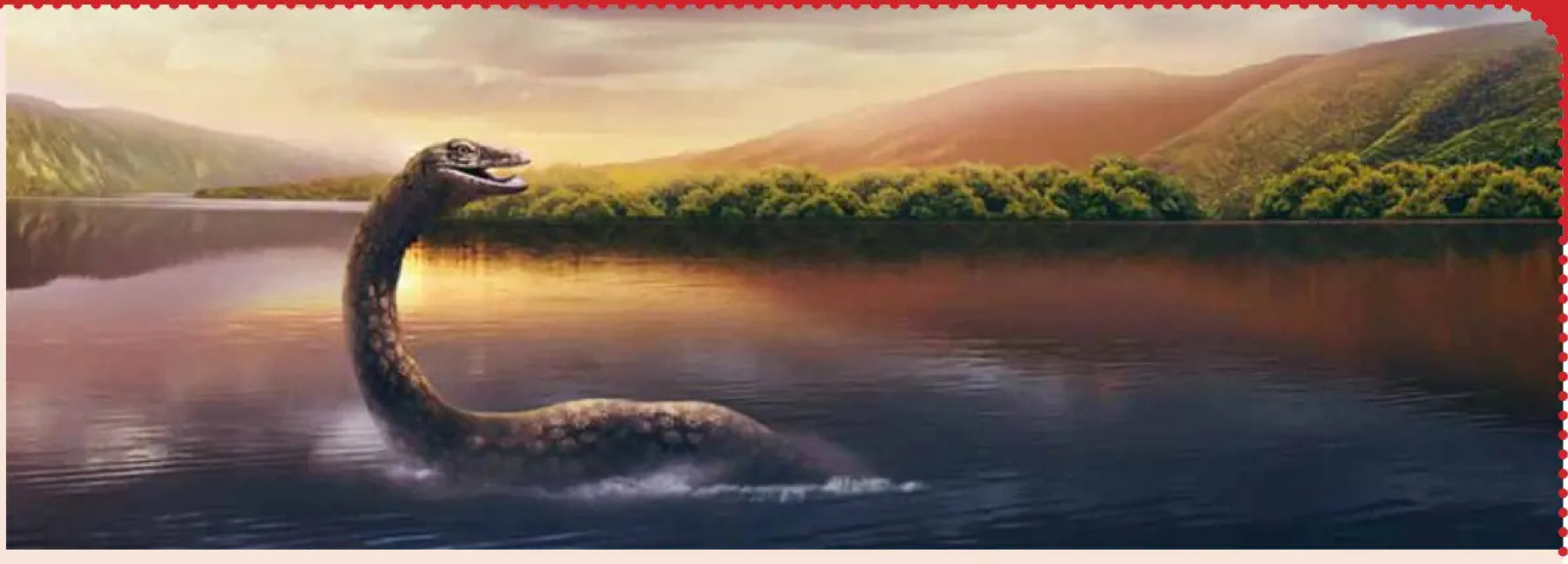
Duke immediately set off for Scotland. Two days after arriving at the lake, Duke Wetherell found some strange **tracks** in the **mud** near the water. He took photos of them, which he sent to the newspaper. He also made some **plaster casts** of the prints and sent them to the Museum Of Natural History.

The Daily Mail printed photos of the tracks and Duke became a star. However, shortly afterwards, a report from the museum said that the tracks were fakes. The Daily Mail was furious; and Duke was embarrassed. Later, two young Scots lads admitted they had used a hippo's foot to make the tracks in order to "trick the arrogant Englishman". And what were they doing with a baby hippo's foot? Well, before the age of animal conservation, hippo feet were often used as **umbrella stands**.

Revenge

Duke retired to his country home **with his tail between his legs**.

NESSIE TRIVIA



LOCH NESS

Loch Ness is part of the Great Glen that cuts through the Scottish Highlands. It forms a chain of rivers, canals and lakes (lochs) that connect the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. Loch Ness itself is huge: in fact, it is almost 40km long and over 250m deep. These days it is really popular and some tour companies take tourists there for day-trips. Many other lakes of Northern Scotland have ancient legends about monsters.

WHAT IS NESSIE?

A Dinosaur?

Some say that Nessie could be a dinosaur called a Plesiosaur. The Plesiosaur was an animal with a rounded body with a long tail, long neck and four flippers to drive it through the water. The tiny head had a set of razor-sharp teeth. It was like a kind of giant crocodile. In theory the Plesiosaurus has been extinct for 65 million years.

A Seal?

Dr. Roy Mackal, a Loch Ness researcher, has suggested that Nessie is a large mammal like a seal or giant otter. Some have even suggested that she might be an over-grown **eel**. Elephant seals weigh up to 300 kilos and can measure more than 7 metres. A large seal, seen at a distance, might be mistaken for a serpent or sea monster.

Unlike the seal, Manatees spend almost all of their time in the water. They feed on aquatic vegetation and can grow up to 4.5 metres long and weigh 100 kilos.

A Wave?

Some scientists have suggested that the sightings might be caused by an underwater **wave** which is known to sometimes occur in deep, long, cold lakes, like Loch Ness. Such a wave might push **debris** to the surface that might look like a strange animal.

The Scottish Tourist Board – Guilty?

Cynics argue that Nessie is part of a conspiracy to promote Scotland's tourist industry. After all, what could be better for Scotland's tourist industry than a monster that may or may not exist? These days there are souvenir shops where you can buy T-Shirts for your kids with "I'm a **wee** monster" written on them, **mugs** with a photo of the beast and hotels with views of the lake and which claim to be the ideal place to play "spot the monster".

SUBMARINES

In 1970 the American Academy of Applied Science began a detailed study of the Loch. The group, headed by Dr. Robert Rines, used automatic cameras and sonar to monitor the Loch. In 1972 one of the underwater cameras got four frames of what appeared to be a flipper two to three metres long.
One night Peter Davies, a member of Rines team, was out in a small boat in the Loch when he had a close encounter with the beast. He detected it under his boat with sonar. "I don't mind telling you it was a rather strange feeling," said Davies. "Rowing across that black water knowing that there was a very large animal just 10 metres below was very frightening."
In 1975 one of the team's cameras captured a vague and fuzzy image that could be interpreted as the face of the beast. "I thought that would **clinch it**," remarked Rines," but as you know, it didn't at all."
Efforts have continued to find the monster. A small submarine was even used to explore the depths of the lake, but no conclusive evidence has been found yet.

But before long his embarrassment turned to anger. "We'll give them their monster," Duke told his son, Ian Wetherell. And shortly afterwards, Ian and his step brother, Christian Spurling, built a model of the beast. They took the completed device and a camera to the Loch and photographed it on a quiet bay. Then they hid the evidence.
They gave the photographs to a friend of a friend, Colonel Wilson, who sold one of them to the Daily Mail. The paper printed the photo and it became a worldwide sensation. Duke, Ian and Christian couldn't believe the **uproar** the photo caused and decided not to admit the **hoax**. Both Duke and Ian **took the truth with them to the grave**; but Christian decided to **spill the beans**. No other photo of Nessie has caused such a scandal.

The End?

Even today no one is sure whether Nessie exists or whether she is still alive after so many years. However, if you are ever sailing on the lake, and you **come across** something that looks like a log or an up-turned boat, just keep your distance, **for heaven's sake**! ✪

GLOSSARY FOR CARTOON

bloody *adj offens*	this is used to show you are angry
a peasant *n*	an insult for someone you consider inferior; literally, someone who works on a farm doing manual labour
a bastard *n offens*	an insult to refer to a man
we'll show him *exp*	we will do something bad to him
a track *n*	a mark on the ground made by an animal
a twat *n offens*	an idiot
a fat wad of cash *n*	a large number of notes (paper money)
to take something badly *exp*	to become sad about something
a dick head *n offens*	an idiot; a "dick" is a penis
you've been had *exp*	someone has tricked you
sodding *adj offens*	a word used to show you are angry
an arsehole *n offens*	an idiot
a guy *n inform*	a man
to fancy *vb*	to think someone is attractive

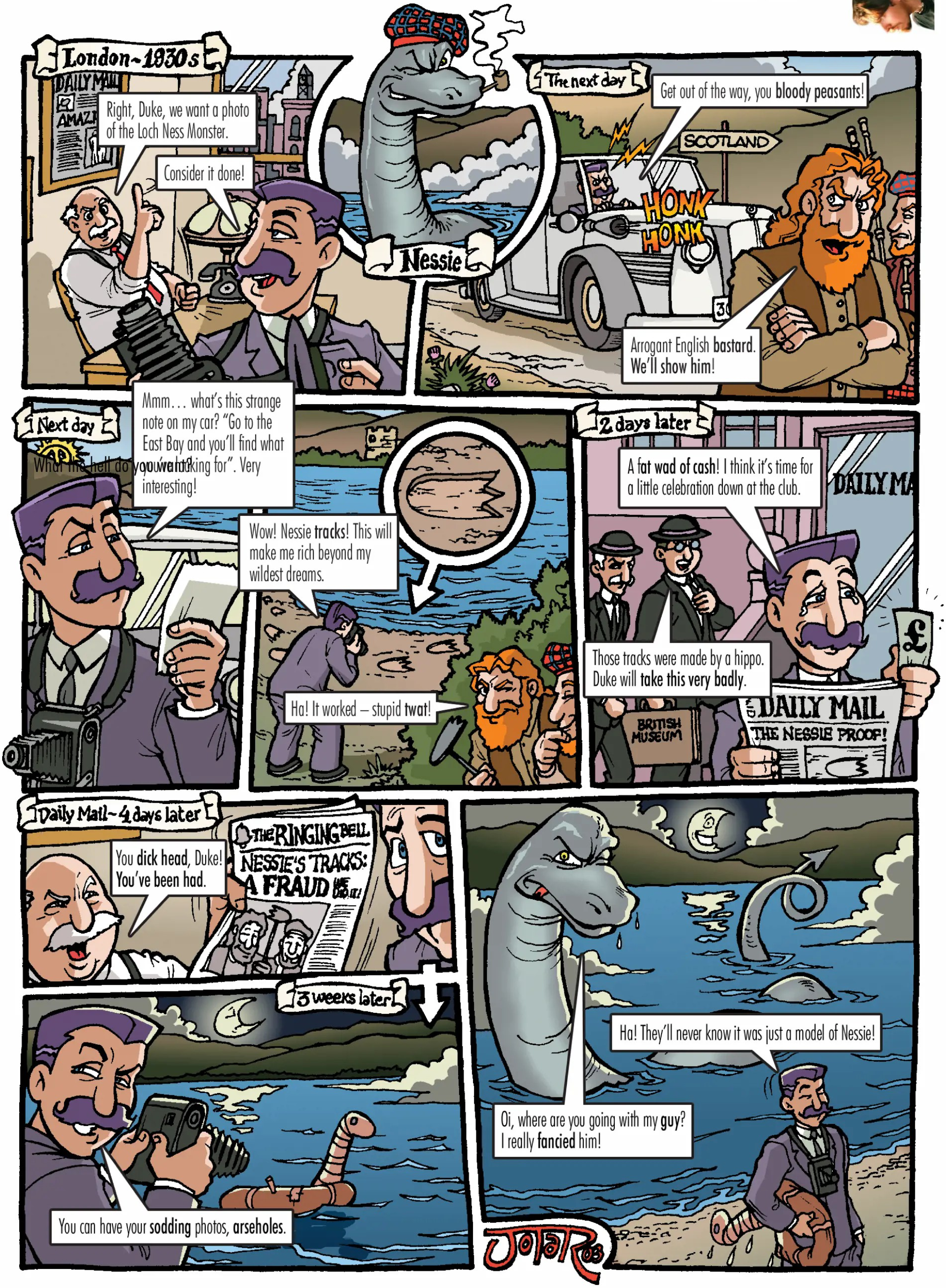
GLOSSARY

a loch *n*	a Scottish Gaelic word for a lake
a log *n*	a thick piece of wood from a tree
an up-turned boat *n*	a boat that is upside down
to soar *vb*	to increase rapidly
to plunge *vb*	to go under water quickly
a serpentine look about it *exp*	it looked a bit like a snake
huge *adj*	very big
a hump *n*	a camel has a hump on its back
to snap *vb*	to photograph
to run into *phr vb*	to crash your car into
a flipper *n*	some animals have these on the side of their body in order to swim
to match *vb*	to be the same as
a shot *n*	a photograph
to speed *vb*	to go very quickly
a wake *n*	the mark that a boat or animal leaves in the water when it swims
an otter *n*	a mammal that lives in rivers and builds bridges
a seal *n*	a mammal that lives in water. In zoos they like to play with balls
a fake *n*	a copy; not real
to glide *vb*	to move smoothly over a surface
revenge *n*	the desire to hurt someone who has hurt you
a big game hunter *n*	a person who does a sport that consists of finding and killing big animals like elephants
a track *n*	a mark in the ground from an animal's foot
mud *n*	a mixture of water and earth
a plaster cast *n*	a model of something using a substance like mud
an umbrella stand *n*	a thing for putting umbrellas in
with his tail between his legs *exp*	this idiomatic expression means "very embarrassed"
uproar *n*	a scandal
a hoax *n*	a trick
to take the truth with you to the grave *exp*	to never reveal the truth, not even before you die
to spill the beans *exp*	to tell the truth
to come across *phr vb*	to find by chance
for heaven' s sake! *excl*	this is used to add force and to emphasise what you are saying
an eel *n*	a type of fish that looks like a snake
a wave *n*	an area of raised water in the sea
debris *n*	rubbish
wee *adj*	a Scottish word that means "little"
a mug *n*	a large cup for drinking coffee or tea
to clinch it *exp*	to be the definitive answer

Weird World Cartoon

WARNING
This article contains topics, themes and language that some people may find offensive. Please feel free to ignore it if you're easily offended! :)

Illustration by Jorge Tarruella


London~1930s
DAILY MAIL
AMAZI
Right, Duke, we want a photo of the Loch Ness Monster.
Consider it done!
Nessie
The next day
Get out of the way, you **bloody peasants**!
SCOTLAND
HONK HONK
Arrogant English **bastard**. We'll show him!
Next day
What the hell do you want?
Mmm… what's this strange note on my car? "Go to the East Bay and you'll find what you're looking for". Very interesting!
Wow! Nessie **tracks**! This will make me rich beyond my wildest dreams.
Ha! It worked – stupid **twat**!
2 days later
A **fat wad of cash**! I think it's time for a little celebration down at the club.
DAILY MA
Those tracks were made by a hippo. Duke will **take this very badly**.
BRITISH MUSEUM
£
DAILY MAIL
THE NESSIE PROOF!
Daily Mail~4 days later
You **dick head**, Duke! You've been **had**.
THE RINGING BELL
NESSIE'S TRACKS: A FRAUD
3 weeks later
You can have your **sodding** photos, **arseholes**.
Ha! They'll never know it was just a model of Nessie!
Oi, where are you going with my **guy**? I really **fancied** him!
JotaRo 03

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Bar Chat

WARNING
This article contains topics, themes and language that some people may find offensive. Please feel free to ignore it if you're easily offended! :)

Piercings!

This month, we recorded two Englishmen, Colin and Spencer, talking about piercings. Firstly, we want you to listen to all the conversation and answer these two simple questions. You don't have to understand every word in order to answer the questions:

1. What do they like about piercings?
2. What do they dislike about piercings?

Colin: Did you see that guy on the metro with all those piercings? Didn't he look awful?!

Spencer: No, I, I thought he looked pretty cool actually, **you know**…

Colin: Pretty cool? With piercings?

Spencer: Yeah [come on] it makes you look different. It gives you an air of individuality, you know. A personality and stuff like that. You know, you don't **wanna** look like everyone else, you know. Its great! Its cool. I mean I'd love to have it. Personally I wouldn't do it but I'd love to have it.

Colin: Yeah?

Spencer: Great, yeah!

Colin: No, I can't see you with a piercing, **mate**. No, come on, come on. No it's **just for, it's just for** kids, isn't it? It's just a, just a fashion for teenagers.

Spencer: Yeah, **[I know]** I agree. You'v gotta be the right sort of person. But, but you know, I, I really admire people who get it, you know. Must be quite painful doing it as well, **but…**

Colin: Painful, it must be dangerous as well. I mean, you know having, all having all your **bits** pierced and things like that…

Spencer: **No, but** they, they've got, you know, strict controls and you go to the right place and **they give you, you know, they make** sure it's all sterilized and things like that. That's alright but I think it looks great, you know. Personally I…

Colin: **It look… it looks** really uncomfortable to me. **I mean**, **[what, what, what do they]** when, when they start **snogging**? I mean…

Spencer: No you get used to it. I would, I would say it gives a new dimension to sex and snogging you know. [mmm…] I've never snogged anyone with a bit of metal in their mouth, but it must be quite exciting…

Colin: …No, it, it, it looks ugly. I wouldn't want to…

Spencer: You know I could think of some piercings in other parts of the body that could really enhance your sex life.

Colin: Oh that sounds, sounds awful. [No, no, no… couldn't do that]. Anyway it's not, it's not like it's original or anything, you know, is it? I mean, you know, all these traditional societies they do it and it means something there. But this, this is just fashion.

Spencer: **Yeah, but**, er, you know, what is… Yeah OK it's just like another piece of jewellery but it's, it's cool, you know. Not everyone is gonna have a pierced **nipple** you know. It must be… **[well]** it's pretty, pretty painful.

Colin: In, in, in Queen Victoria's time it was, it was very common for upper-class women to have pierced nipples **[blah, blah, blah]**. Yeah it's nothing new.

Spencer: Oh yeah. Haven't you got a tattoo or something? I thought you… I thought you had…

Colin: No! Er, well, you know. No, no that's different though, isn't it? You know…

Spencer: Yeah I'm sure you, you got a tattoo on your….what is it? "I love mum". When **d'you** get that done?! [Laughing] It's pathetic.

Colin: That's different isn't it?

Spencer: [What was it] when you were in the Navy or something?

Colin: Yeah, well, you know, I was a bit drunk. . .

Spencer: Oh, alright. ✪

GLOSSARY

you know *exp*
people often say this to check that the other person is understanding

wanna *abbr*
want to

mate *n inform*
friend

just for, it's just for *exp*
this is an example of repetition, which is very common in conversational speech

[I know] *exp*
this is an example of interruption

but… *exp*
notice how the sentence is not complete. This is very typical in conversational speech

bits *n*
genitals

no but *exp*
notice how the speaker has interrupted the other speaker

they give you, you know, they make *exp*
notice how the speaker is having difficulty saying what he wants. This is very typical in conversational speech

it look… it looks *exp*
notice how the speaker has problems trying to say what he wants

I mean *exp*
this is often used to introduce something important that you want to say

[what, what, what do they] *exp*
notice how this is very difficult to hear because the speaker is mumbling (speaking quietly and incomprehensibly)

to snog *vb*
to kiss passionately

yeah but *exp*
this is the most common way of disagreeing with someone: "yes, but…

a nipple *n*
the two points on your chest. Milk comes out of a woman's nipple

[well] *exp*
this is an example of interruption, which is very common in conversations

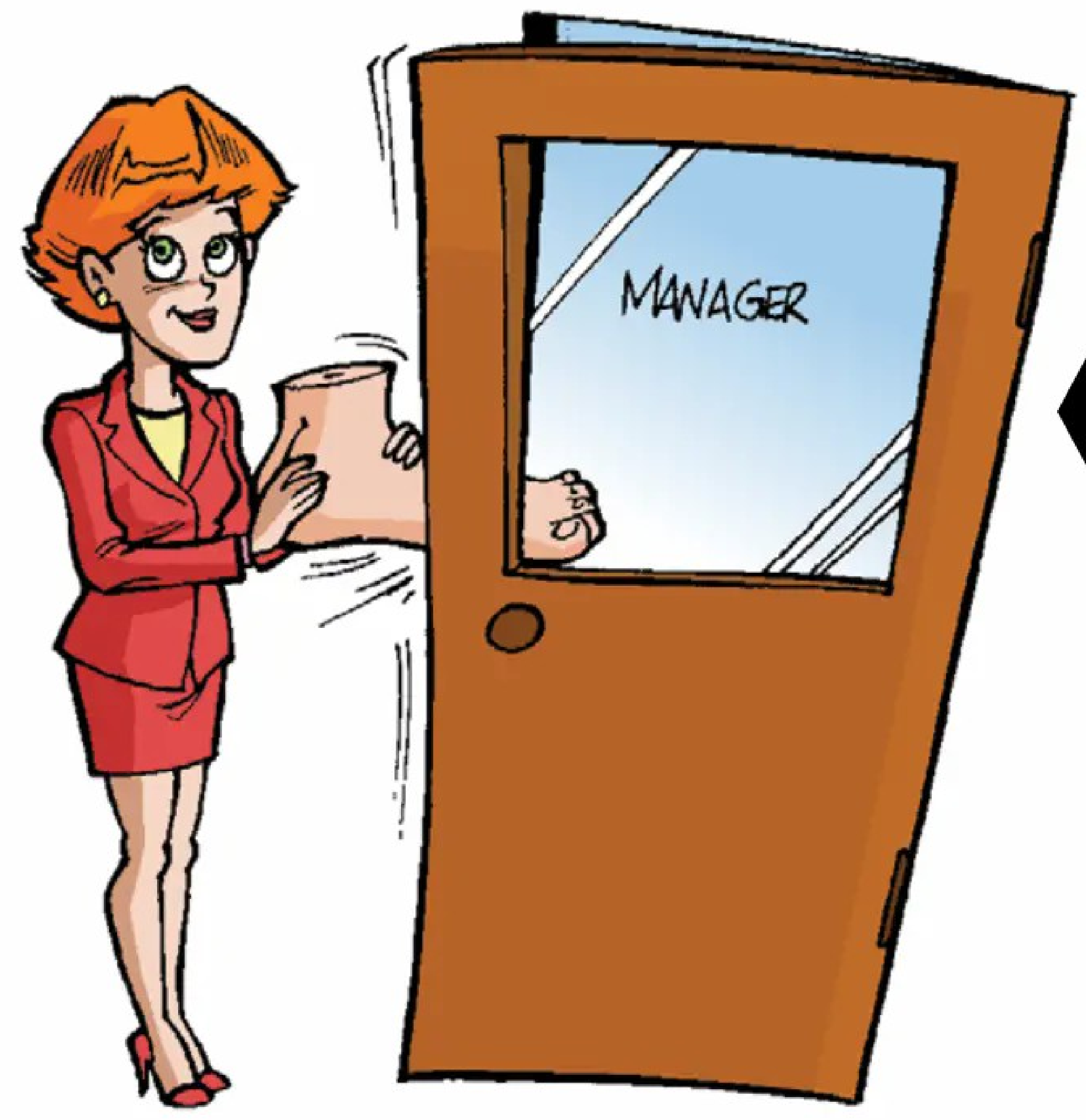
[blah, blah, blah] *exp*
this is another example of incomprehensible speech

d'you *abbr*
do you

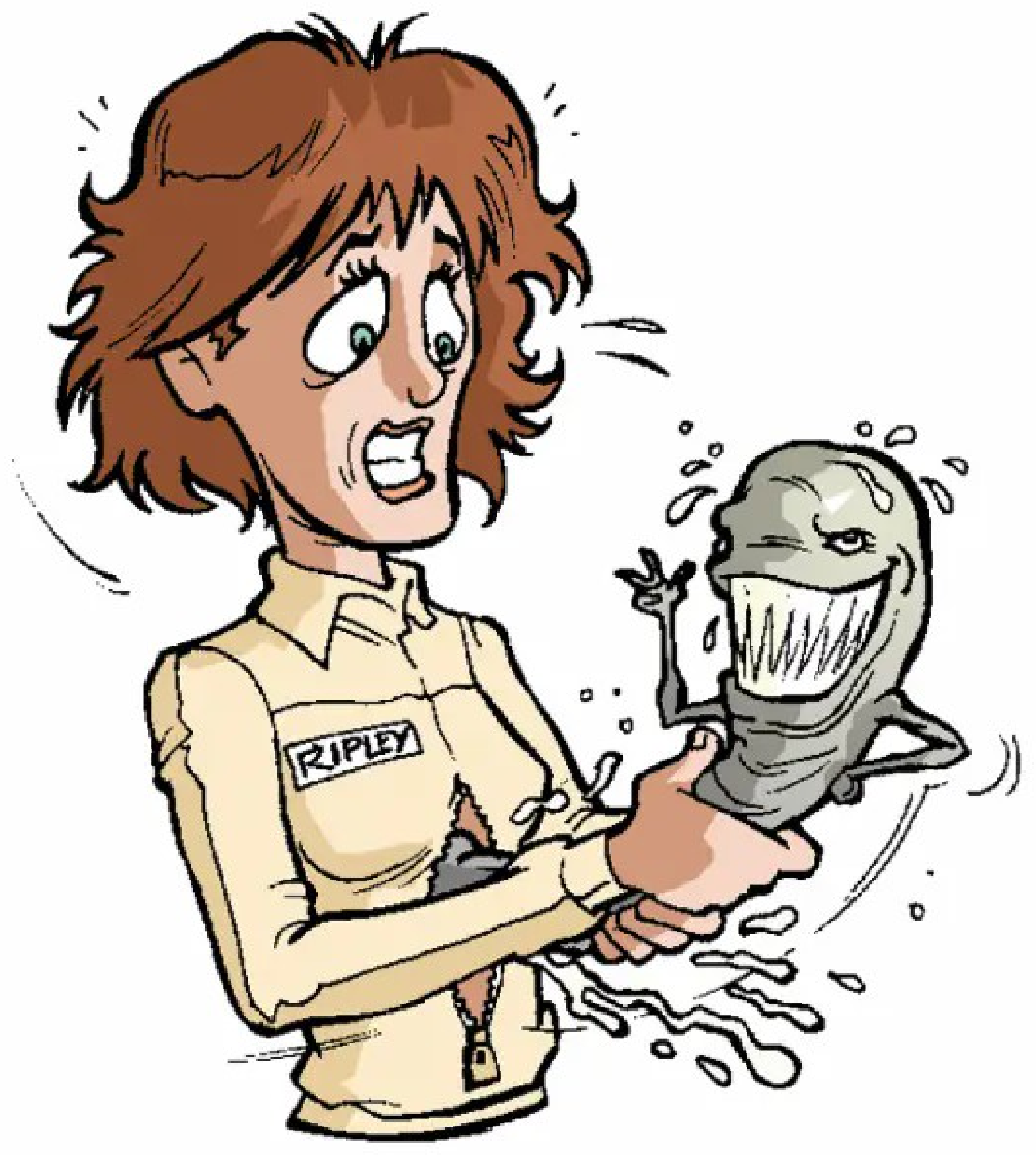
BODY IDIOMS

Over the next few months, we will be continuing to look at some idioms related to parts of the body. Notice how the literal meaning of the complete idiom is often different from the actual meaning of each individual word.

Illustrations by Jorge Tarruella

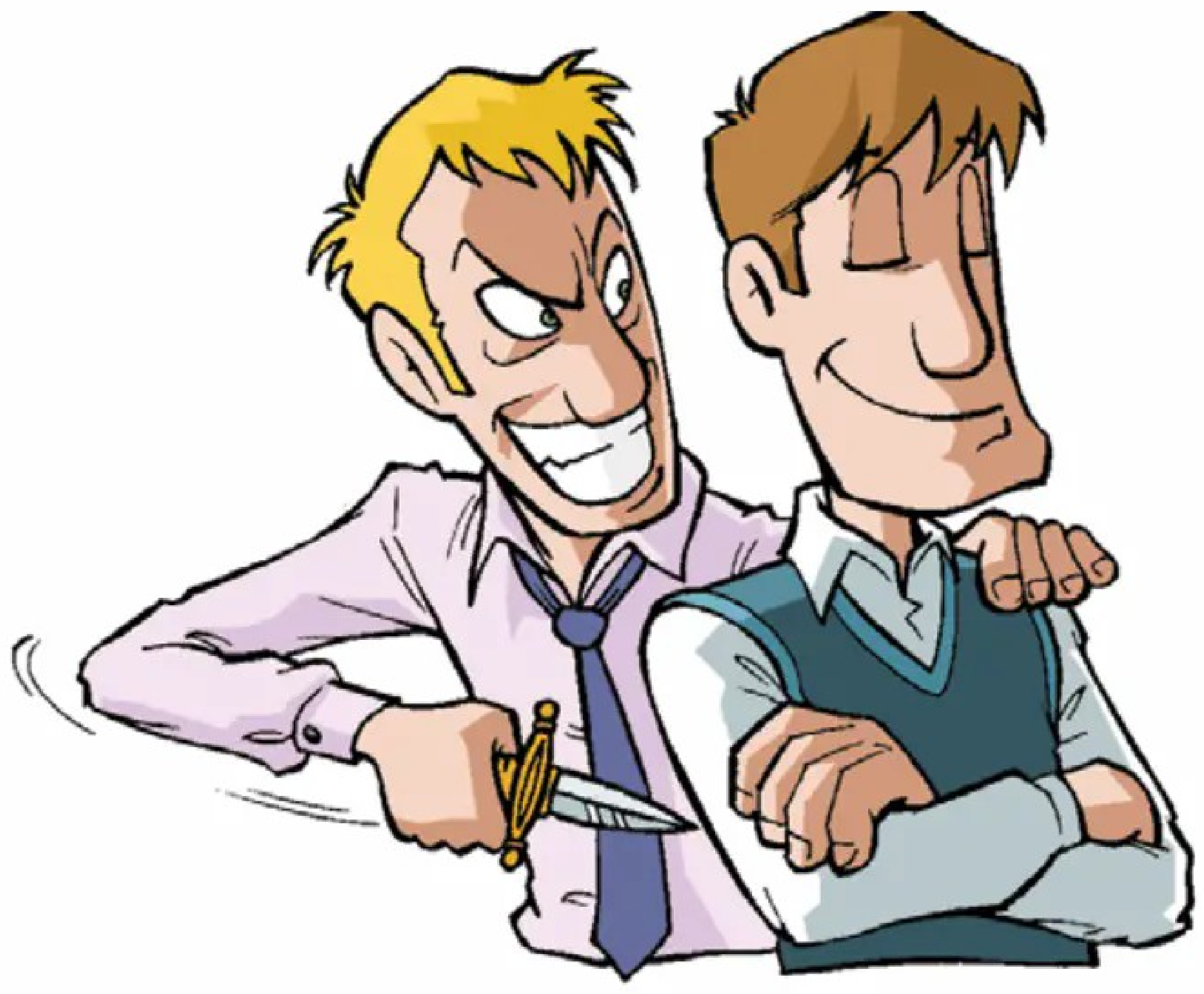


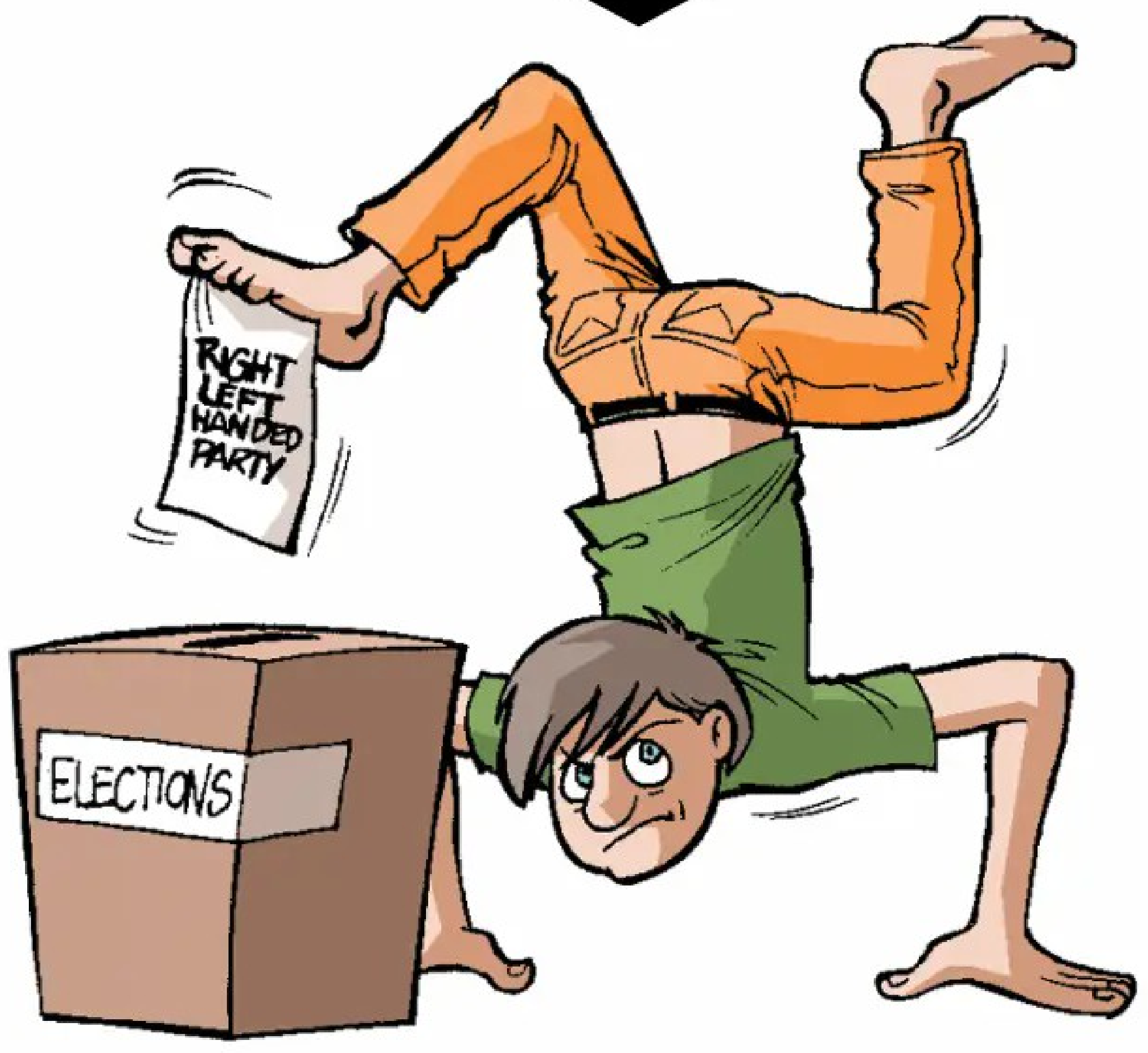
To get a foot in the door
To start working for a company at a low level with the hope that one day you will have a better job there:
"I know you're just doing stupid administrative jobs, but you're working for the top newspaper in the country and you've got a foot in the door, and that's the most important thing."



To vote with your feet
To show that you do not like something by not buying it or using it any more or by leaving a place:

"People have been voting with their feet and have refused to buy any more of her records after she wrote a song supporting the war."



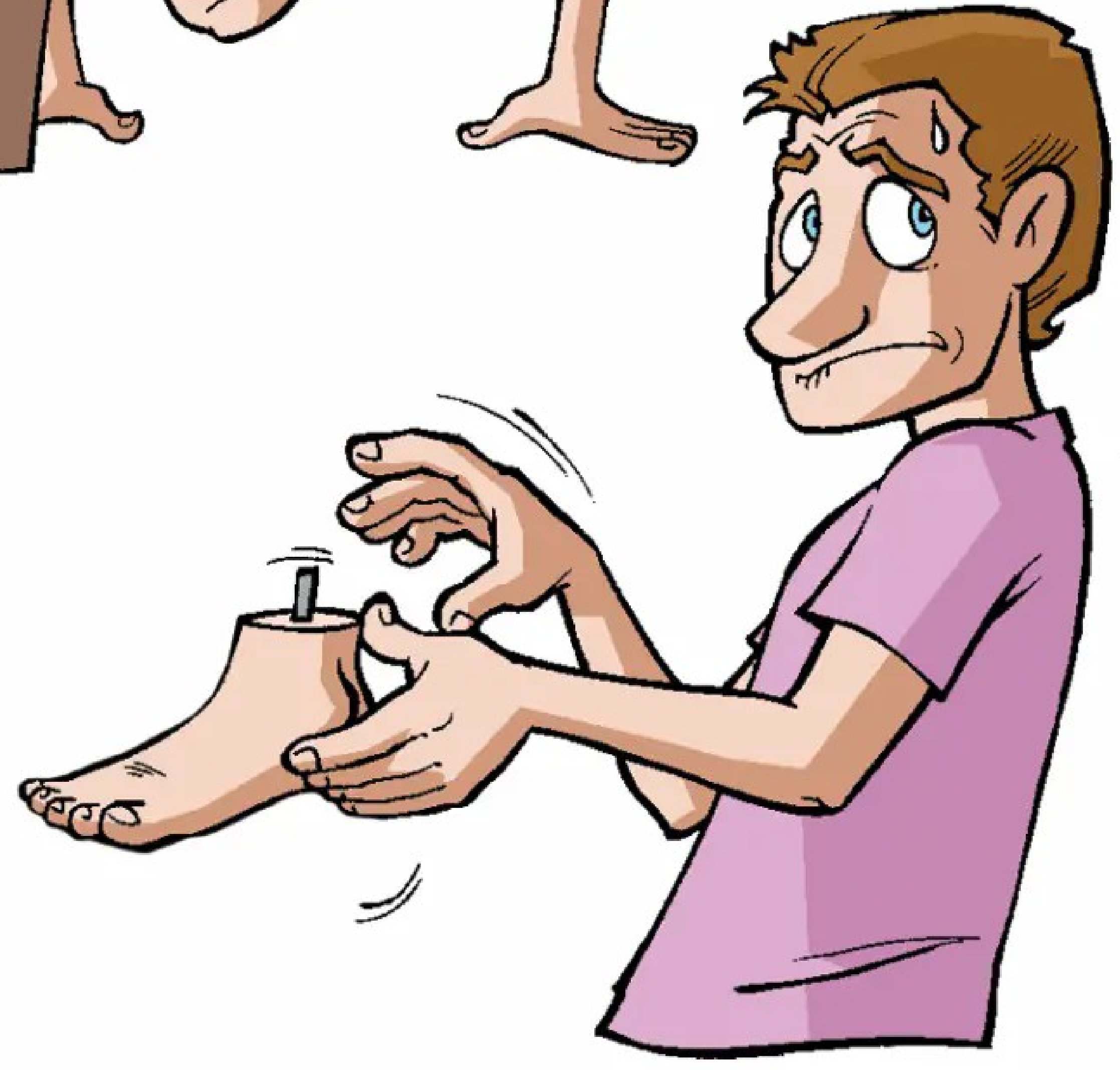


To get something off your chest
To tell someone about something that has been worrying you:

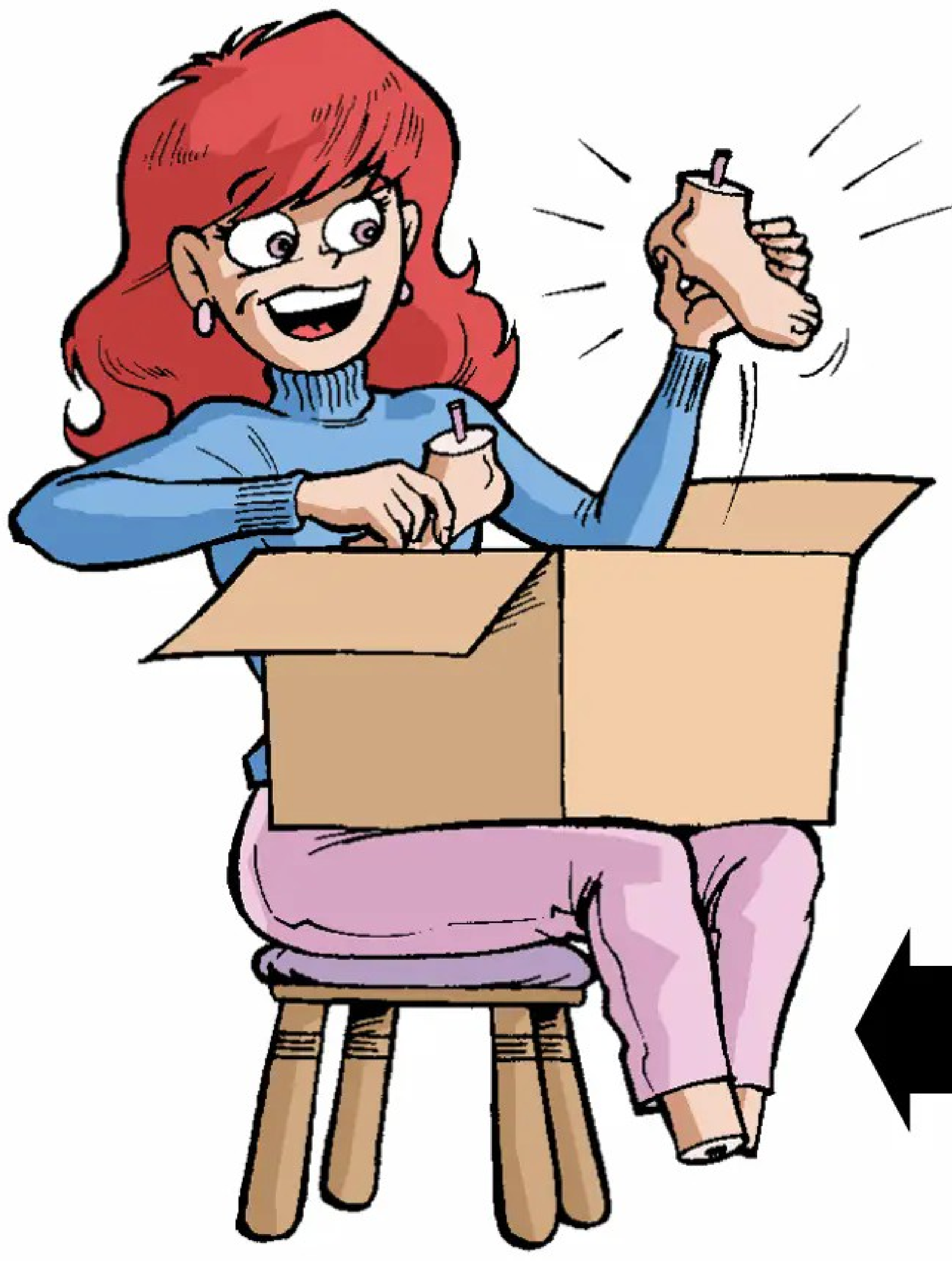
"I can see you're worried about something. Why don't you talk about it? It's better to get it off your **chest**."

To stab someone in the back:
To do something bad to a friend or someone who **trusted** you:

"I thought Jake was my friend, but he **stabbed** me in the back by telling my boss I was looking for a new job."



To put your foot in it
To say something by accident that makes another person feel embarrassed or uncomfortable:
"When I told that joke about the guy who dies and goes to heaven I didn't realise that Jane's father had just died. I really put my foot in it!"



To find your feet
To become familiar with a new place or situation:
"I'm sorry I don't know where the toilets are. I'm new here and I'm still finding my feet."

GLOSSARY

a chest *n*
the front part of your body below your head and above your stomach
to trust *vb*
to believe in someone
to stab *vb*
to push a knife into someone in order to kill them

Militant
Demo
Poll tax
broke
The fight goe
Amnesty now
Militant
Labour's ranks say
Defy the
poll tax
law
NO
NO

PEOPLE POWER

The stereotypical image of the British is one of a reserved race who rarely express their emotions. However, when provoked, the British are as capable as any nationality at showing their anger or disagreement both vocally and physically. Over the years there have been a number of demonstrations and protests, some of which have ended in violence. Harry Watkinson has been investigating them.

by Harry Watkinson

1. The Poll Tax

Our first **trip down memory lane** takes us back to 31st March 1990. Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister at the time, had just introduced the **Poll Tax**, which was one of the most unpopular taxes since the days of the Sheriff of Nottingham and Robin Hood. The lovely Mrs Thatcher decided that both the rich and the poor should pay the same amount of money to the government for local services. But the people had other ideas.

Riots

To start with, many people refused to pay. And then several months later more than 300,000 people **gathered** in central London to express their opinions about the government. Everything was happening quietly until a group of 5,000 demonstrators decided to sit down in the street outside **Downing Street**, near the Houses of Parliament. The police interpreted this as “dangerous behaviour” and **stormed** the crowd, pushing them into Trafalgar Square. Unfortunately the demonstrators didn’t **take kindly** to being treated like a **herd of cows** and fought back. In very little time a full-scale **riot** had started around Nelson’s Column and the police were hitting anyone and anything they could get their hands on. Millions of pounds of damage was caused to shops and offices.

Victory?

So who could claim victory? Many protestors ended up in prison or in hospital. But several months later Margaret Thatcher was replaced as Prime Minister by her own party and the poll tax was **scrapped**.

2. The Fuel Protest

For years **lorry** drivers and farmers in Britain had been **moaning** about the cost of petrol. It was so expensive that some **truckers** found it was cheaper to cross the channel to France and buy petrol there, instead of buying it in Britain. Their complaints continued to be ignored by the government until finally, in September 2000, the truckers decided to act.

At this time over in France it seemed that every woman, man and beast was protesting about something. The British truckers decided to do the same and they started **blockading oil refineries** across the country. In very little time hundreds of lorries, jeeps and tractors were outside Britain’s main fuel depots, making sure that no **oil tankers** could get in or out.

Within several days, petrol stations across the country began to **run dry**. Drivers **queued** desperately to fill their cars with the last drops of fuel. The demonstrators **refused to budge**, knowing that they had the support of the majority of the public.

A way out

But after almost two weeks things began to change. The British public were getting angry after so long without petrol and their support for the truckers and farmers began to diminish. This meant the protesters had less **bargaining power** with the government. At this point there was an agreement between the two sides allowing the oil tankers to start making deliveries again. Both sides claimed a victory, especially after there were promises of big price cuts in the next **budget**. Of course when that budget finally arrived the following spring, there was nothing.

3. The Fox Hunting Protest

Fox hunting has been a tradition in Britain for centuries. Country people saw it as their right to dress up in white trousers and red jackets and ride across the fields with a pack of hungry dogs chasing a poor fox. But when the Labour Party was elected in 1997, there was talk of **banning** this most traditional of rural activities. The foxes were happy, but thousands of Britons were furious at the thought of not being allowed to hunt and then kill an animal for fun. As a result they got into their Land Rovers and tractors and drove to London.

Cider & Screams

On 22nd September 2002 over 400,000 people from all across Britain met in London to force Tony Blair to listen to their complaints. "Politicians just don't understand the ways of the countryside," the farmers argued, as they drank their pints of cider. Joining them along the route were celebrities such as ex-footballer Vinnie Jones, ex-model Elle Macpherson and Earl Spencer (Princess Diana's brother), all marching together to protect the rural way of life.

Most demonstrations are normally full of **lefty** students and anarchists. They are commonly described by the police as the "**awkward mob**". But this one was different as most of the participants were elderly or middle-aged men and women. And when they left, the streets were actually cleaner than when they arrived as everyone tidied up their rubbish and took it home with them. This was also one of the few demonstrations where the police agreed with the protesters on the numbers of people who attended. Normally there is a big difference between the police version and the protesters version.

A GUIDE TO PROTESTING

After hearing about all these exciting demonstrations, you too might like to join in a demonstration in Britain. In order to ensure that you have a trouble-free, enjoyable experience, you should first consult the Hot English guide to demonstrations:

1. Alcohol – Loads of alcohol is crucial for any march. Most people find the excitement of walking around city streets **wears off** quite quickly so a large **hip flask** of strong liquor makes the fun last all day.
   Demonstrators who combine the two activities of marching and drinking are usually the ones you see getting thrown into police vans at the end of the day.
2. An eye-catching **banner** – your banner should be covered with words of protest. However, other important messages such as "Hello Mum" or "Bradford City Football Club Rules, OK" are also perfectly acceptable. The key is to make sure that everyone can see your banner so that it can be seen on the evening news.
3. A baby – Having the company of someone small and cute will guarantee lots of love and affection from your fellow protestors. This will also help you against the police, who often hit protesters first, and then ask questions later.
4. A megaphone – This is essential for making your voice heard! At first it can be used for words of protest but later in the day it can **come in very handy** if you fancy singing or you've lost someone and you want to find them.
5. A strong **bladder** – Those who have one of these will be free to enjoy the revolutionary atmosphere. Those who don't will spend most of their day looking for secluded spots to go to the toilet.

That's it. Have fun! And try not to get arrested! ✪

GLOSSARY

a trip down memory lane *exp*	a journey into the pastm
the poll tax *n*	money that you had to pay to the governement for local services
to gather *vb*	to form a group
Downing Street *n*	the place where the Prime Minister lives
to storm *vb*	to enter a place suddenly and with a lot of force
not to take kindly *exp*	not to like; to dislike
a herd of cows *n*	a group of cows
a riot *n*	a situation with protesters acting in a violent way
to scrap *vb*	to abandon
to stump up the cash *exp*	to pay for something
a lorry *n*	a large vehicle for transporting goods
to moan *vb*	to complain
a trucker *n*	a person who drives a truck (a large vehicle for transporting goods)
to blockade *vb*	to form a physical barrier and stop people entering a place
an oil refinery *n*	a large chemical factory for processing oil
an oil tanker *n*	a large vehicle for transporting oil
to run dry *exp*	if a liquid "runs dry" it evaporates. This can be used literally or metaphorically
to queue *vb*	to form a line in order to receive a service
to refuse *vb*	to say no
to budge *vb*	to move; to change your mind about something
bargaining power *n*	the power you have during a negotiation
a budget *n*	government decisions about how much money to spend on various servies and how much tax people must pey
to ban *vb*	to prohibit
lefty *adj*	politically left-wing (Socialist, etc)
awkward *adj*	difficult
a mob *n*	a group of people who want to cause trouble
to wear off *phr vb*	to stop having an effect
a hip flask *n*	a small container for carrying alcohol
a banner *n*	a piece of paper, wood or plastic with words on it. The banner is carried at demonstrations
to kick the crap out of someone *exp inform*	to hit someone many, many times
to come in very handy *exp*	to be useful
a bladder *n*	the "sack" in your body where your urine is stored

WARNING
This article contains topics, themes and language that some people may find offensive. Please feel free to ignore it if you're easily offended! :)

BULLETS OVER BROADWAY

Illustration by Edgardo Carosia

BULLETS OVER BROADWAY

David Shayne (John Cusack) is a **playwright** with a brilliant **script** that no one wants to produce. The prospects of **getting the play on stage** look poor until Nick Valenti (Joe Viterelli) **turns up**. Nick is a gangster who's looking for a **role** for his actress girlfriend Olive (Jennifer Tilly). He will finance the play if David agrees to give her a part.

Gangsters

At first David is **adamant** that he won't do it, especially after he meets Nick and Olive. During the meeting, Nick is on the phone to one of his gangster **buddies**:

"Burn the building down!" he shouts, while David and his agent, Julian (Jack Warden), sit there politely trying to ignore the conversation.

"What type of **firm** is it, Nick?" David asks Mr Valenti towards the end of the meeting.

"It's a '**don't stick your nose into other people's business** and it won't get broken' type of firm."

Worse still, David has to give the untalented Olive a part in the play. David starts to feel sick.

I'm Desperate

However, David's desperate to get his play on Broadway, so he eventually agrees to accept the financing. Julian promises to get a **star-studded cast** and this seems to calm David down, but he still feels a bit uncomfortable:

"I've **sold out**! I'm a **whore**! I'm a prostitute!" he shouts from his bedroom window at three in the morning after waking up in a **cold sweat**.

Changes

The following week, **rehearsals** start for his play, "God Of Our Fathers". David's excited at first but things soon start to go wrong. The stars begin to argue, one of the leading actors can't stop eating and Olive can't remember her lines.

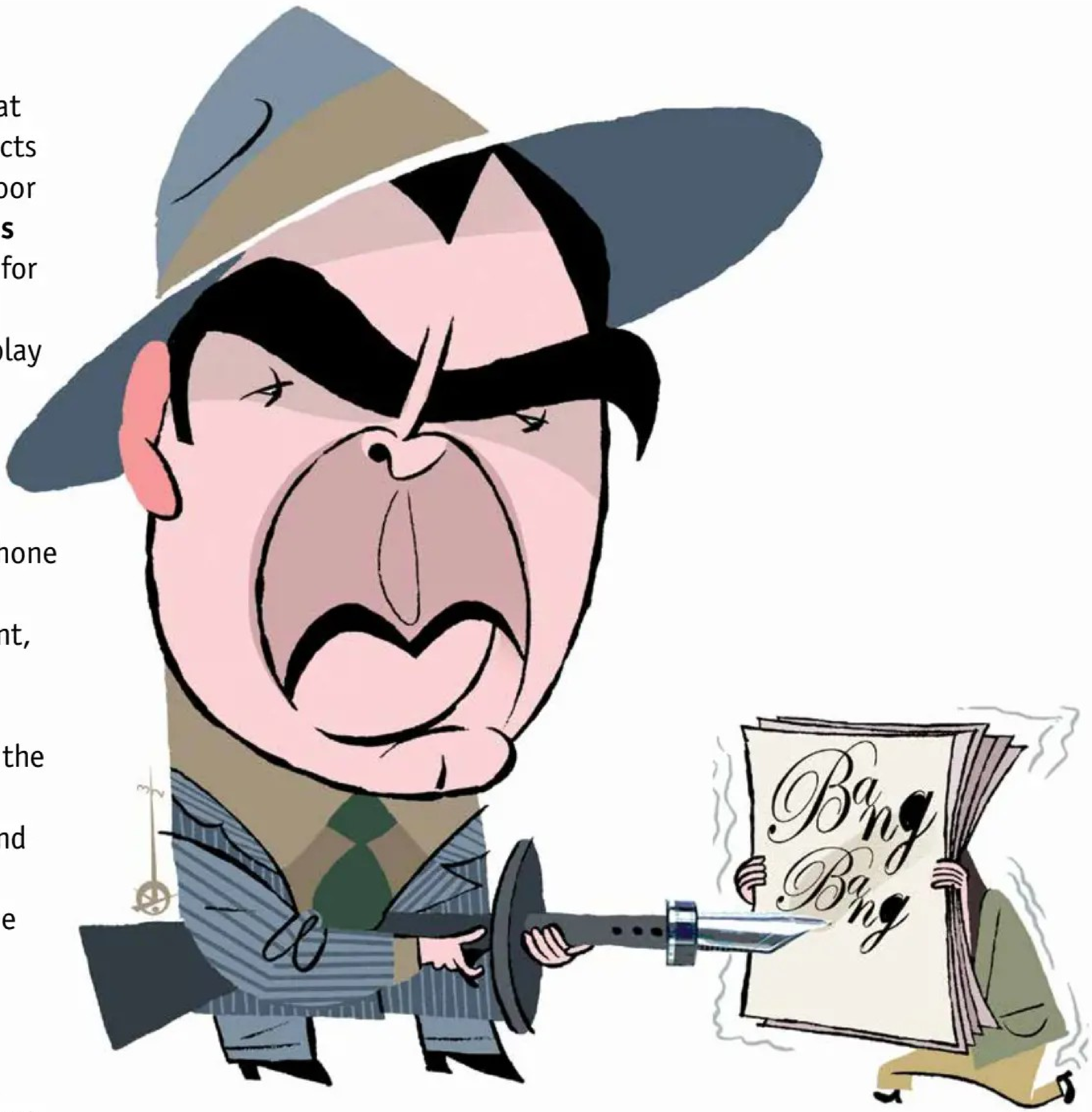
Olive is accompanied everywhere by her bodyguard Cheech (Chazz Palminteri). He has to sit there everyday and listen to the actors reading their lines and it **drives him up the wall**. One day he decides he's had enough and tells David that he thinks the play **stinks**. Much to David's annoyance, the rest of the cast agree with some of Cheech's comments and try to persuade David to make a few changes:

"It's one line, David. It's not going to **wreck** the scene," Helen Sinclair, one of the leading actresses, tells him.

But David resists:

"I object to taking comments from a **strong-arm male** with an **IQ** of minus 50."

Eventually, Cheech convinces David to introduce changes. And very soon it isn't clear whose play it is any more, although Cheech begins to see it as his own.



Scene 1

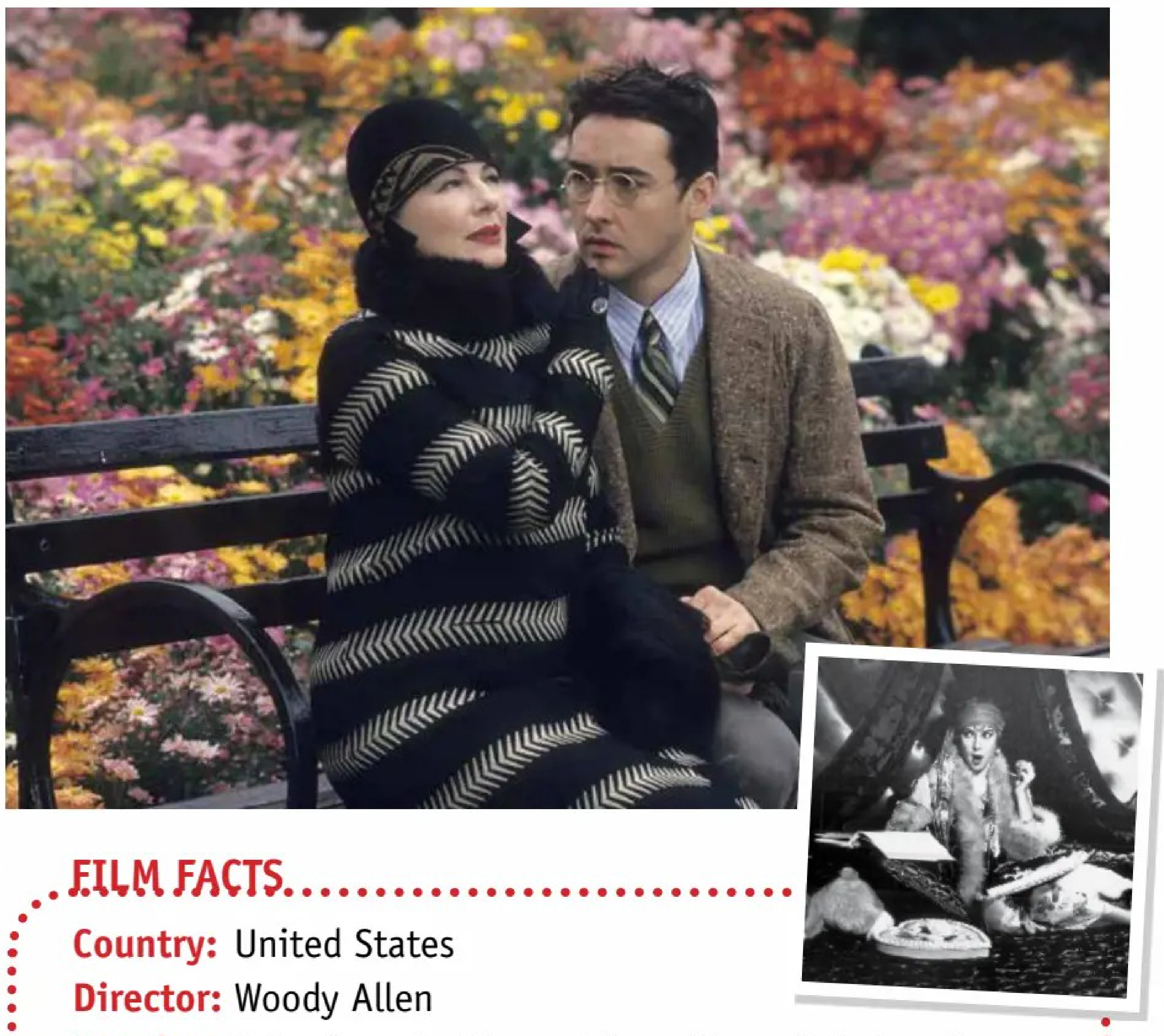
In this scene, David and Julian (the producer) are talking about David's play. They've come to find out more about Nick (the Mafia boss) and his girlfriend, Olive, who is going to take one of the leading parts in the play.

Olive: (seriously) One thing I was wondering is who's **gonna** be playing the part of Silvia Poston?
Julian: (proudly) Only Helen Sinclair.
Olive: (seriously) Helen Sinclair? I've never heard of her.
Julian: (confused) Do you **follow the theatre**?
Olive: (angry) What are you trying to insinuate? (Nick is talking on the telephone with one of his business associates. You can hear what he is saying)
Nick: (on the phone) Hey! **Don't give me that shit**. You tell him if **he don't play ball**, I'll come down there and **chop** his **fucking** legs **off**.
Olive: (nervous. To David) Don't you pay any attention to Nick. He's in one of his depressed **moods**.
Nick: (on the phone) I'll cut his throat and come down there. I'll pull his **guts** out through his **windpipe**, you hear me?
Olive: (concerned) What did you do? You're **sweating like a pig**.
David: (nervous) I have a bit of a blood sugar situation every now and then.

Scene II

In this scene the actors and actresses are rehearsing. Olive is having some difficulties with her lines.

David: (impatient) Just say the **line** Olive.
Olive: (angry) No, I can't say it, I can't say it, it's a **mouthful of gibberish**.
David: (angry) Gibberish?
Olive: (angry) I can't say it and I will not say it.
David: (angry) Just do the line Olive.
Olive: (angry) No, I'm not **making a fool of myself**.
Cheech: (serious) She's right, **it stinks**.
David: (angry) Oh Jesus! Another **party** heard from.
Cheech: (serious) It's a stupid way of talking and nobody talks like that.
David: (angry) I don't believe this is happening.
Olive: (serious) Frankenstein is right.
David: (angry) When I want your opinion I will ask for it.
Cheech: (angry) I can't stand to listen to this **garbage**. Every day I sit back there and I hear the same **bullshit** over and over again.
David: (angry) Then leave because no one asked you here.
Helen: (tired) Oh David, please take it easy.
David: (sarcastic) Where did you study playwriting? Was it **Sing Sing**?
Cheech: (angry) Hey Olive, I memorised the line and I'm telling you it comes to me all the time and **it stinks on fucking hot ice**.
David: (angry) That's it, I **quit**, I quit, I quit, I quit. ✪



FILM FACTS

Country: United States
Director: Woody Allen
Starring: John Cusack, Dianne Wiest, Chazz Palminteri, Jennifer Tilly, Jim Broadbent and Jack Warden
Release Date: 1994

GLOSSARY

a playwright *n*
a person who writes theatre plays
a script *n*
the words that are said in a play or film
to get a play on the stage *exp*
when a play is open to the public
to turn up *phr vb*
to arrive
a role *n*
a part
adamant *adj*
certain, sure, determined
a buddy *n*
a friend
a firm *n*
a company
don't stick your nose into other people's business *exp*
don't ask questions about people's private lives
star-studded *adj*
full of famous actors
a cast *n*
the actors and actresses in a play
to sell out *phr vb*
to go against your principles
a whore *n inform*
a prostitute
a cold sweat *n*
a feeling of fear or worry
a rehearsal *n*
a practice in order to prepare a theatre play
to drive you up the wall *idiom*
to make you crazy
to stink *vb US*
to be very bad
to wreck *vb*
to ruin; to destroy
a strong-arm male *n*
a man who uses force to control others. They usually work in Mafia gangs
an IQ *abbr*
intelligence quotient – how intelligent you are
gonna *abbr*
going to
to follow the theatre exp to go to the theatre very often and know what is happening
don't give me that shit *exp* offens
don't say stupid things to me
he don't *exp*
in "correct" English this would be, "he doesn't"
to play ball *exp*
to do what someone wants you to do
to chop off *phr vb*
to cut off
fucking *adj*
this word is used to show you are angry
a mood *n*
the way you are feeling
guts *n*
the organs and things inside your body
a windpipe *n*
a tube that goes from your mouth to your lungs
to sweat like a pig *idiom*
when you "sweat", liquid comes out of your body because you are hot or frightened. If you "sweat like a pig", you sweat very much
a line *n*
a line of text in a play
a mouthful of gibberish *n*
words that don't make sense
to make a fool of yourself *exp*
to make yourself look stupid
to stink *vb US*
to be very bad
a party *n*
a person – often used in legal language
garbage *n*
a word used to refer to something you think is very bad
bullshit *n offens*
a word used to refer to something you think is very bad
Sing Sing *n*
a prison in New York
it stinks on fucking hot ice *exp* offens
it is really bad
to quit *vb*
to leave your job

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AUDIO

Dictionary of slang

WARNING
This article contains topics, themes and language that some people may find offensive. Please feel free to ignore it if you're easily offended! :)

Here we've got some examples of how to say things in different situations.

Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
Someone is annoying you. You want them to leave you alone:	Please go away	Get lost; leave me in peace	Take a long walk off a short **pier**; beat it; fuck off; piss off; bugger off; go play in traffic (US)
You were suspicious about a member of staff. You decided to investigate his past. You found nothing bad:	I found nothing incriminating	There's nothing on him	We drew a blank; he's clean; he's as clean as a **whistle**; he's got no skeletons in his **closet**
You are the manager of a top company and just recently you failed to win a lucrative contract. However, you now have another chance to get it right:	Let's get it right this time	Second time lucky	We've got another bite of the cherry; don't **screw up** this time
You think a girl is sexually attractive:	What an attractive young lady	She's gorgeous; she's lovely	She's a bit of alright; she really turns me on; what a babe; she's fit; phwaaar!
You think a man is sexually attractive:	What an attractive young man	He's cute	He's hot; he's a real hunk
You offer to pay for the drinks in a bar:	I would like to pay for these, if you don't mind	I'll get these	These are on me; it's my **round**; I'll pick up the **tab**
You are interviewing people for a job. You think one of the candidates is perfect:	She is absolutely ideal for the job	She's the one for me	She really fits the bill; I **put my money on** her
A friend of yours thinks he is really clever. He isn't:	He has a super-inflated ego; he's arrogant	He's a bighead	He thinks he's the dog's **bollocks**; he's thinks he's the **bees** knees; he thinks the world of himself; he thinks he's the best thing since **sliced bread**

GLOSSARY

Please note that some of the words in this glossary box are literal translations of parts of idiomatic expressions.

a pier *n*	a long bridge that goes into the sea. People can walk along it
a whistle	a metal tube that you blow into to make a sound
a closet *n*	a large piece of furniture for putting clothes in
to screw up *phr vb*	offens to do badly; to make a mistake
a round *n*	a round of drinks
a tab *n*	the piece of paper that shows you how much money you have to pay in a restaurant or bar
to put your money on someone *exp*	to be very confident about someone's abilities
bollocks *n offens*	testicles
a bee *n*	a black and yellow insect that makes honey
sliced bread *n*	bread that has been cut into thin pieces

WARNING
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TELEVANGELISTS - GOD'S TELEVISION ARMY

An inside look into America's television religious leaders. By Laura Warrell.
(this article has US English spellings)

In the US there is a very strange group of religious fanatics who **preach** on the television. They are known as televangelists and most of them are enormously wealthy. Many own lots of **real estate** and some have opened Christian colleges, like Oral Roberts University in Oklahoma, which has 22 buildings and is valued at more than $250 million.

Many televangelists are so powerful and popular that they often have political influence. One even ran for president, while others have organized protests against everything anti-Christian, from movies to public school curricula, but not guns, which God really likes us all to have.

However, televangelists have had their share of problems. Some have even been caught with prostitutes and **embezzling funds** from their churches. Others have been involved in sex scandals and some have even served prison sentences. So who are these televangelists? And how did it all start?

Above All Things, God Wants You To Prosper

Most televangelists are Pentacostalists, who are a type of Christian fundamentalist. They take the Bible literally and believe in exorcisms and "speaking in tongues". This is when the **Holy Spirit** supposedly enters a person and then starts speaking. People who speak in tongues also **writhe about** on the ground, **gasping for air** like a dying salmon. Pentacostalists want to convert the world to Christianity. They also believe Christ will return to Earth and they say we have to cleanse ourselves of **sin** by **repenting** (and sending money to the preacher).

They believe that they channel God's power and can **heal** people, even of **blindness** or **poverty**. They also believe everyone must be baptized. And for those who don't get it right the first time, be "born again," which happens when an adult commits himself to Christ. Most importantly, it's necessary to send money to the preacher. Only then can he continue spreading God's word, and you can reserve your place in Heaven.

Go Ye Into The World...

The first Christian television broadcasts began in 1949. They usually featured Christian songs, like "I Will Magnify The Lord", and ended with the usual invitation for viewers to devote their lives to Christ and donate lots of money.

In the 1960s, Pentecostalists claimed they had heard a message from God saying:

"Go **ye** into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

And what better way than television to reach all of God's creatures, except, of course, farm animals who don't have access to the media.

One of the first successful evangelical programs was called Oral Roberts' Hour Of Healing. Oral Roberts told viewers they couldn't go to heaven unless they sent money. This worked and made Oral into a millionaire.

Another famous televangelist was Robert Schuller. He was from California and he used to give "drive-in" church sermons at a movie theater. He later started preaching from his million dollar "Crystal Cathedral", which was a large church.

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
EVANGELIST BILLY GRAHAM

Billy Graham – Eliminating Stains

America's oldest televangelist, Billy Graham preached to more live audiences than anyone else. Graham grew up during the Depression where he "learned the value of hard work on the family farm". After making a personal commitment to Christ in 1934, he traveled the country **spreading the Word**, and since then has preached in the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe.

"My purpose in life is to help people find a personal relationship with God, which I believe comes through knowing Christ," he says. The Billy Graham Evangelistic Association included radio and television programs, newspaper columns and books, and film and TV production companies.

Jimmy Swaggart – Leading The Orchestra

Jimmy Swaggart is another famous televangelist. Interestingly, his cousin is the rock & roll singer Jerry Lee Lewis, the guy who wrote the song "Great Balls Of Fire," and who married his thirteen-year-old cousin. Instead of joining Lewis to play the devil's music, Swaggart turned his theatrical ability to preaching. He and his wife traveled for over a decade in their car, eating bologna sandwiches (which are wonderfully delicious), singing gospel music and telling people about God. Soon he was on television and by the '80s, was making almost $100 million a year.

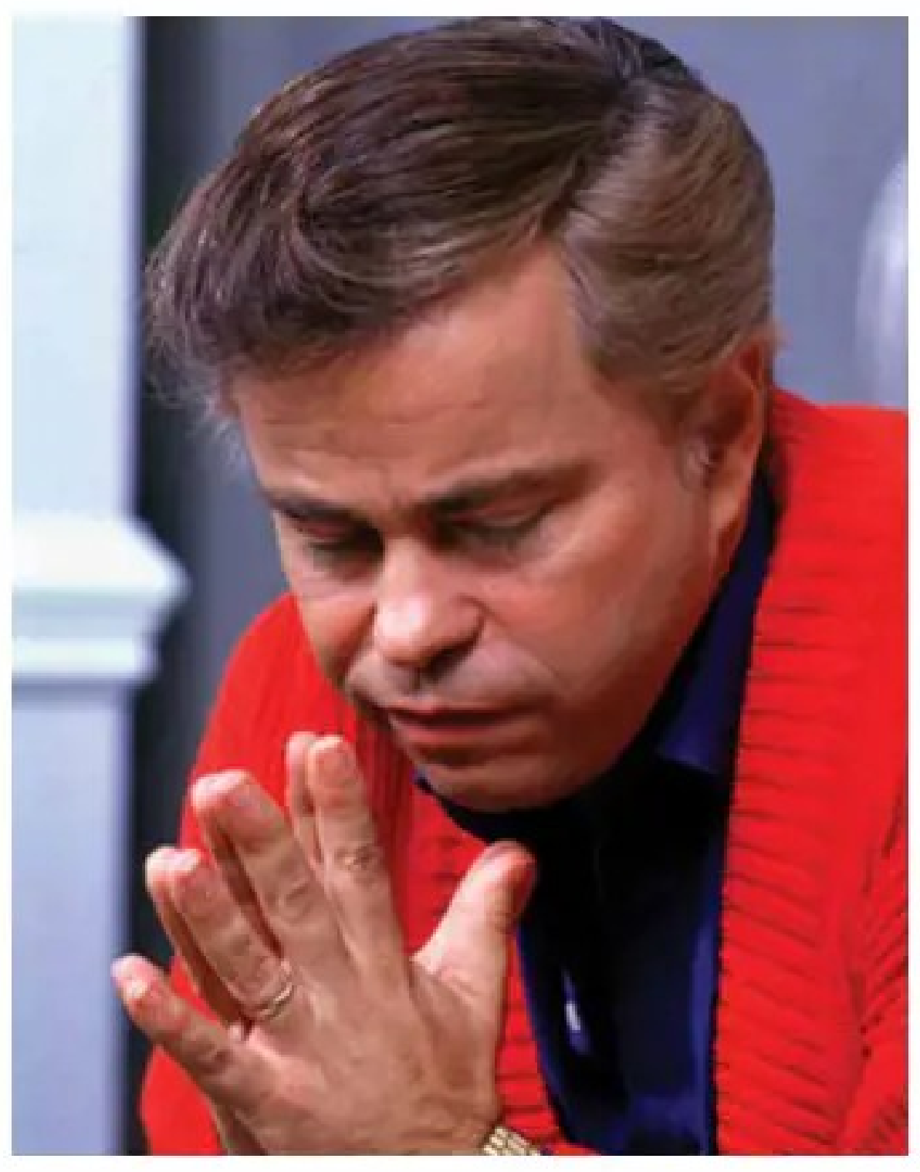
"Preaching is like an orchestra," says Swaggart who **bobs**, cries and **spins** when he delivers sermons. "You have to be loud one moment and quiet the next. You've got to keep the people's attention."

He was once heard saying:

"If I don't return to the pulpit every weekend, millions of people will go to Hell."

Swaggart created the World Evangelism Fellowship bringing churches together to "attack the **stronghold** of Satan". One of his targets is the media, which many people don't realize is "ruled by Satan…and aims to steal, kill and destroy."

Jim Bakker



In the '80s, Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker hosted the Praise The Lord (PTL) Club. Although Jim looked like a **troll** and Tammy Faye wore enough **make-up** to paint a house, their television ministry was one of the most successful. Usually, Jim would offer a sermon while Tammy Faye sat beside him, **dabbing her tear-stained cheeks** with tissue paper. Eventually, they became a joke to the sectarian (evil) segments of American society because they both looked like **freaks**. The Bakkers are especially important to the history of televangelism because they provoked the scandal that changed the industry forever.

Scandal Rocks God's House

In 1987, Jim Bakker admitted to committing adultery with his church secretary, Jessica Hahn. Another preacher, Marvin Gorman, also confessed to adultery. These confessions brought criticism from other televangelists, most notably Jimmy Swaggart. In retaliation, Gorman hired a private detective to follow Swaggart, who was found meeting a **hooker** in a **seedy** Louisiana motel. Swaggart later admitted that he paid prostitutes to recreate pornographic scenes for him, though he claimed never to have touched them. In 1988, he delivered a **teary apology** mourning the "demon oppression of his **lust**" and **resigned** temporarily. Bakker went to jail after being charged with fraud, conspiracy and stealing nearly $4 million from the PTL club.

The End?

After these scandals, televangelism lost some of its audience, but many other televangelists are still some of the richest, most well-known people in America. And for this, God would be pleased. ✪

GLOSSARY

to preach *vb*
when a church minister gives a religious talk. People who preach are called "preachers"
real estate *n US*
houses and property
to embezzle funds *exp*
to steal money from a company
the Holy Spirit *n*
one of the three aspects of God: God the Father, the Son and Holy Spirit
to writhe about *exp*
to move around violently, turning your body many times
to gasp for air *exp*
to try to breathe
sin *n*
"crimes" against God
to repent *vb*
to say you are sorry for committing a crime
to heal *vb*
to cure a sick person
blindness *n*
not being able to see
poverty *n*
being very poor
ye *n Old English*
you
to spread the Word *exp*
to talk about God and try to convert people to your religion
to bob *vb*
to move up and down
to spin *vb*
to turn around quickly
a stronghold *n*
the power base
a troll *n*
an ugly monster from northern Europe that lives under bridges
make-up *n*
"paint" that people put on their faces to make themselves look more beautiful
to dab your tear-stained cheeks *exp*
to dry your cheeks because you are crying
a freak *n*
a very strange and unusual person
a hooker *n US*
a prostitute
seedy *adj*
a dirty place
teary *adj*
with tears in your eyes
an apology *n*
saying sorry for something
lust *n*
sexual desire
to resign *vb*
to leave your job

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Answers

UNUSUAL US FOOD

1 Pre-reading

1f 2h 3g 4a 5b 6c 7d 8e

3 Reading II

1. a corndog; **2.** PB&J; **3.** a banana split; **4.** Buffalo wings; **5.** a turducken; **6.** a s'more

STARTING A CONVERSATION

3 Listening II

1T 2F 3T 4T 5T 6F 7F

4 Language focus

1. Yes, she was; **2.** Yes, she has; **3.** Yes, he did; **4.** Yes, he is

5 Listening III

1. seen; **2.** went; **3.** wear; **4.** heard; **5.** stand; **6.** walk; **7.** threw; **8.** happened

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

1. for; **2.** to; **3.** for; **4.** up; **5.** back; **6.** to; **7.** on; **8.** to; **9.** with; **10.** to; **11.** at

PRONUNCIATION

1. 3: An**a** is **a** teach**er**.
2. 1: Sim**on** lives in Afric**a**.
3. 3: Paul**a** found lots **of** treas**ure**.
4. 4: I practised **some** ex**er**cises fr**om the** Karm**a** Sutr**a**.
5. 2: She lost her pyjam**a** bott**om**s in **A**meric**a**.
6. 5: While Petr**a was** in Tasmani**a** she met **a** man fr**om** Russi**a**.
7. 3: There is **some** past**a** on **the** floor

GRAMMAR - "ABOVE"& "OVER"

1. Over/above
2. Over
3. Above/over
4. Over
5. Above
6. Over

"Verbs + Prepositions"

1. At
2. Of
3. At
4. With
5. To
6. With
7. About
8. With

TRIVIA MATCHING

1B 2F 3D 4M 5K 6H 7L 8A 9C 10G 11J 12E 13I

CROSSWORD

					K									
P	I	E	R	C	I	N	G							
A					L		O							
T					T		L	O	C	H				
H	U	G	E				F							
		A					E							
		N	U	N		D	R	O	W	N				
J	O	G							A		T			
		S					W		C		A			B
					B	L	A	N	K	E	T			O
							V		Y		T			R
		H	A	U	N	T	E	D		H	O	U	S	E
											O			

WORD GAME

4-Letter Words (selected examples):
atom
bile
bits
blam
blat
bolt
isle
item
labs
lamb
limb
lime
list
melt
mesa
mite
slab
slam
slim
slit
stem
stab
time
tole

5-Letter Words:
amble
baste
blast
blame
bleat
blest
email
ambit
biome
istle
melba
stile
smite
table
lambe
meaty
motsa
timbo
motel
stile

6-Letter Words:
mobile
timbal
stilet
bistle
blasto
limbos
tembos
albite
imbose

7–8 Letter Words:
timbale
obelism
bistome

ANAGRAM

TIGER WOODS

JOKES

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C

WORDSEARCH

G	T	S	T	O	R	E	D	E	I
T	K	U	P	S	E	T	R	G	S
D	R	Z	H	O	S	T	A	X	Q
Y	J	E	P	C	O	Q	M	Y	U
B	G	N	K	T	R	A	C	K	I
B	R	O	A	D	C	A	S	T	R
O	V	F	S	T	U	N	T	S	R
N	F	A	K	E	S	S	N	H	E
L	O	G	M	U	G	J	I	O	L
T	R	I	G	G	E	R	U	T	B

MATCHING

A4 **B**9 C10 **D**14 **E**1 **F**11 **G**7 **H**12 I13 J5 **K**6 **L**8 **M**2 **N**3

BUZZ MARKETING

3 Reading II

1. Mad Men; **2.** Internships.com; **3.** Tipp-Ex; **4.** Paranormal; **5.** Internships.com; **6.** Tipp-Ex; **7.** Mad Men; **8.** Paranormal

PHONE EXPRESSIONS

Exercise 1

1. connect; **2.** message; **3.** speak; **4.** calling; **5.** confirm; **6.** This; **7.** address; **8.** back; **9.** spell; **10.** to

Exercise 2

1. may; **2.** calling; **3.** through; **4.** engaged; **5.** back; **6.** message; **7.** called; **8.** call; **9.** repeat; **10.** slowly; **11.** line; **12.** spell; **13.** tell

Listening 1

c) Both callers seem to be satisfied in both the calls.

Listening 2

1a 2b 3b 4a 5b 6a 7b 8a 9b 10b

BAR CHAT

1. They like piercings because they are cool, different, exciting, great and they give you a personality
2. They dislike piercings because they are awful, just for teenagers, painful, uncomfortable and ugly

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Thorley Russell (00 34 91 543 3573)
thorleyr@learnhotenglish.com

Editorial Director
Andy Coney (00 34 91 543 3573)
andyc@learnhotenglish.com

Finance

Financial Director
Leigh Dante (00 34 91 549 8523)
leigh@learnhotenglish.com

Classes Department

(00 34 91 455 0273)
classes@learnhotenglish.com

Teacher Coordinator
Melissa Armstrong
teacherinfo@learnhotenglish.com
Accounts manager
Chelo Requena
classes@learnhotenglish.com

Administration Department

Subscriptions (9:30-13:00)
Jorge Toral
Skype: hotenglishgroup
subs@learnhotenglish.com
payments@learnhotenglish.com
Credit control and administration
9:00 - 2pm (by e-mail thereafter)
Office hours 9:30 - 6 pm (Spanish time)

Barcelona office (Hot English)

barcelona@learnhotenglish.com

Seville office (Hot English)

classes@learnhotenglish.com

Editorial Department

James Blick **assistant editor**
Vanesa Carosia **design**
Patrick Howarth **writer**
Paul Morrissey **writer**
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Contributors

Magnus Coney **proof reading**
Marcie Lambert **proof reading**
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JohnMichael Mulderig **intern**
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Nick Hargreaves **writer**

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C/Paseo del Rey, 22 - 1ª planta,
oficina 1, Madrid 28008
Phone: (00 34) 91 549 8523
Fax: (00 34) 672 317 912

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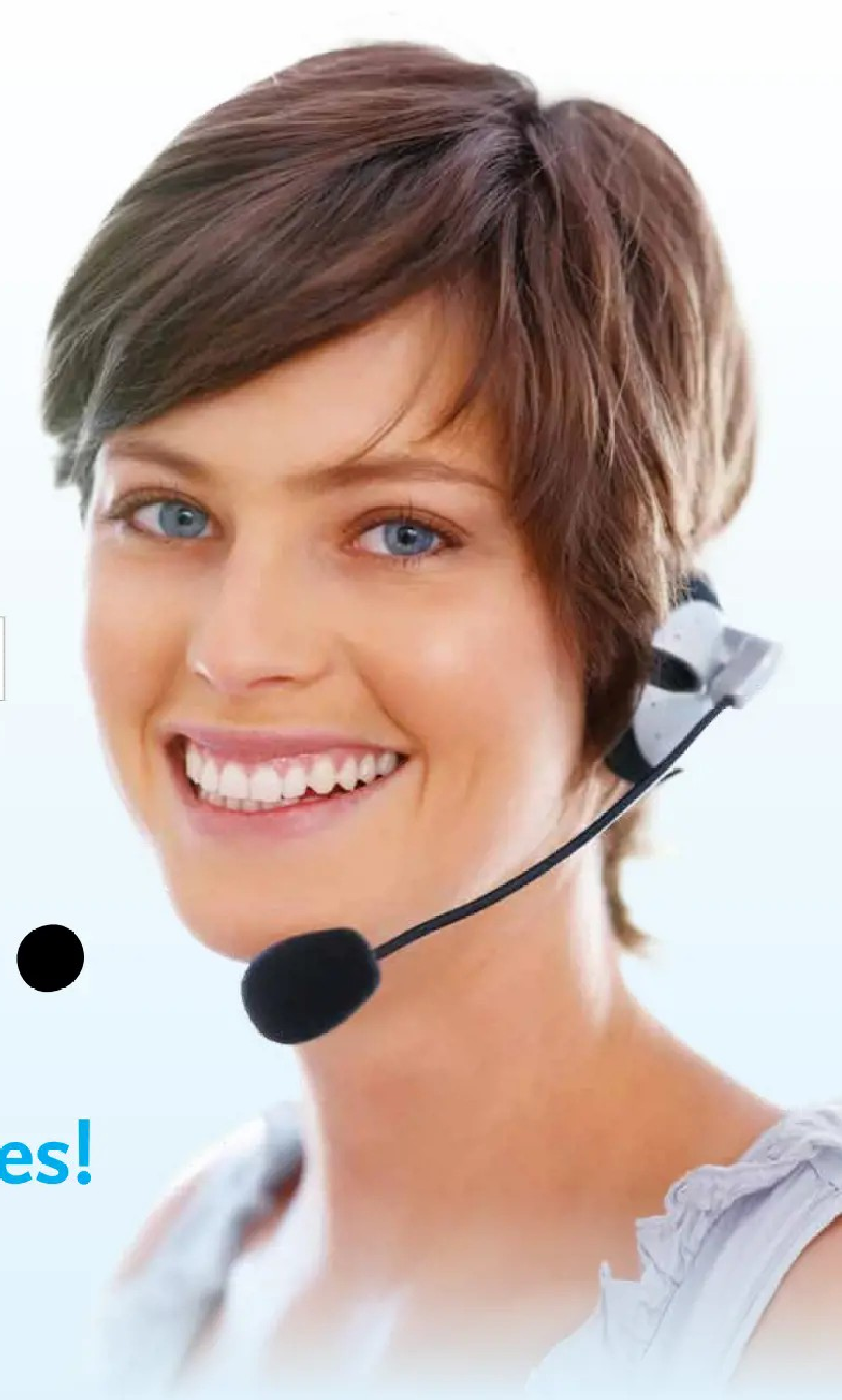

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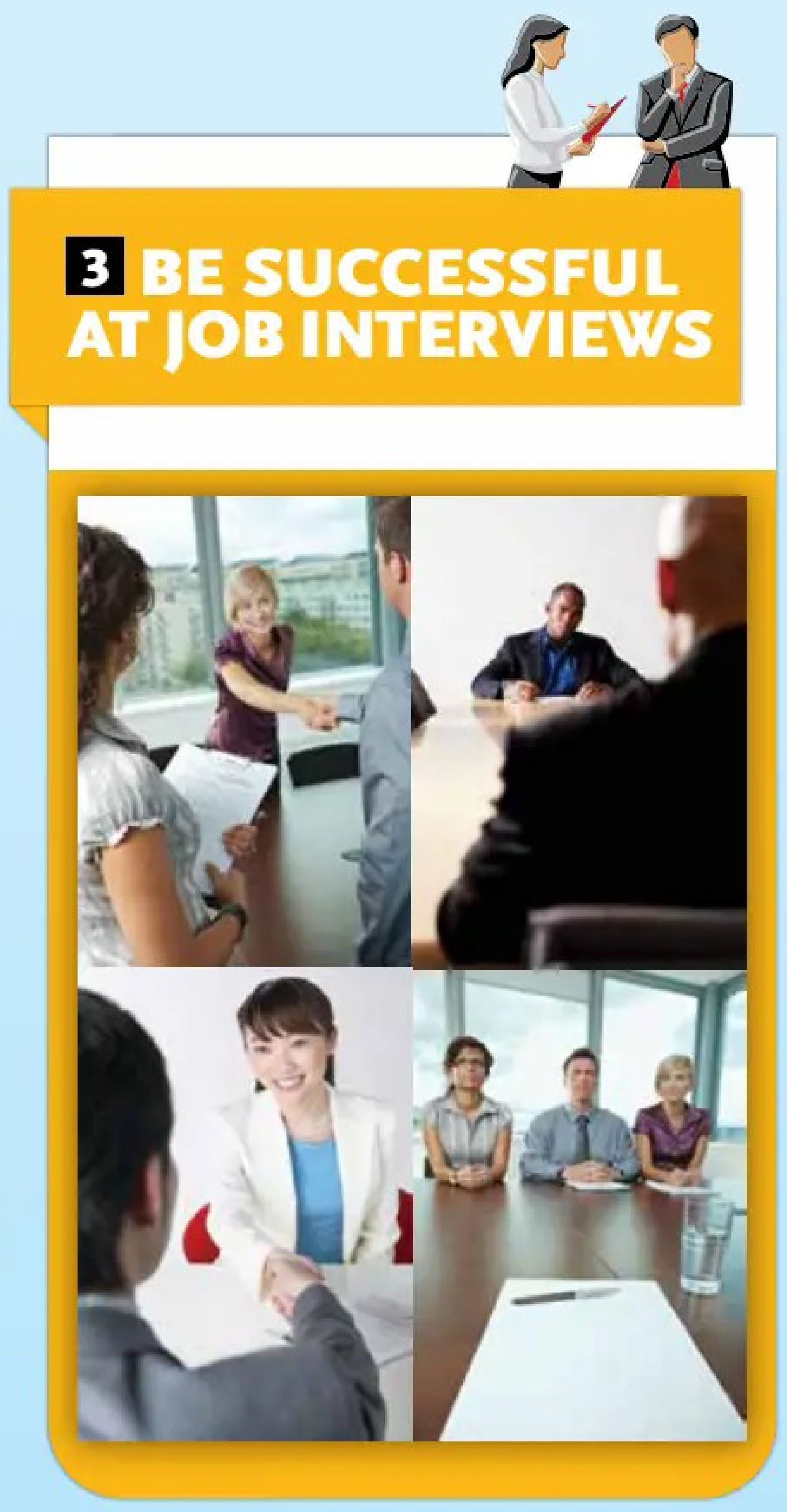

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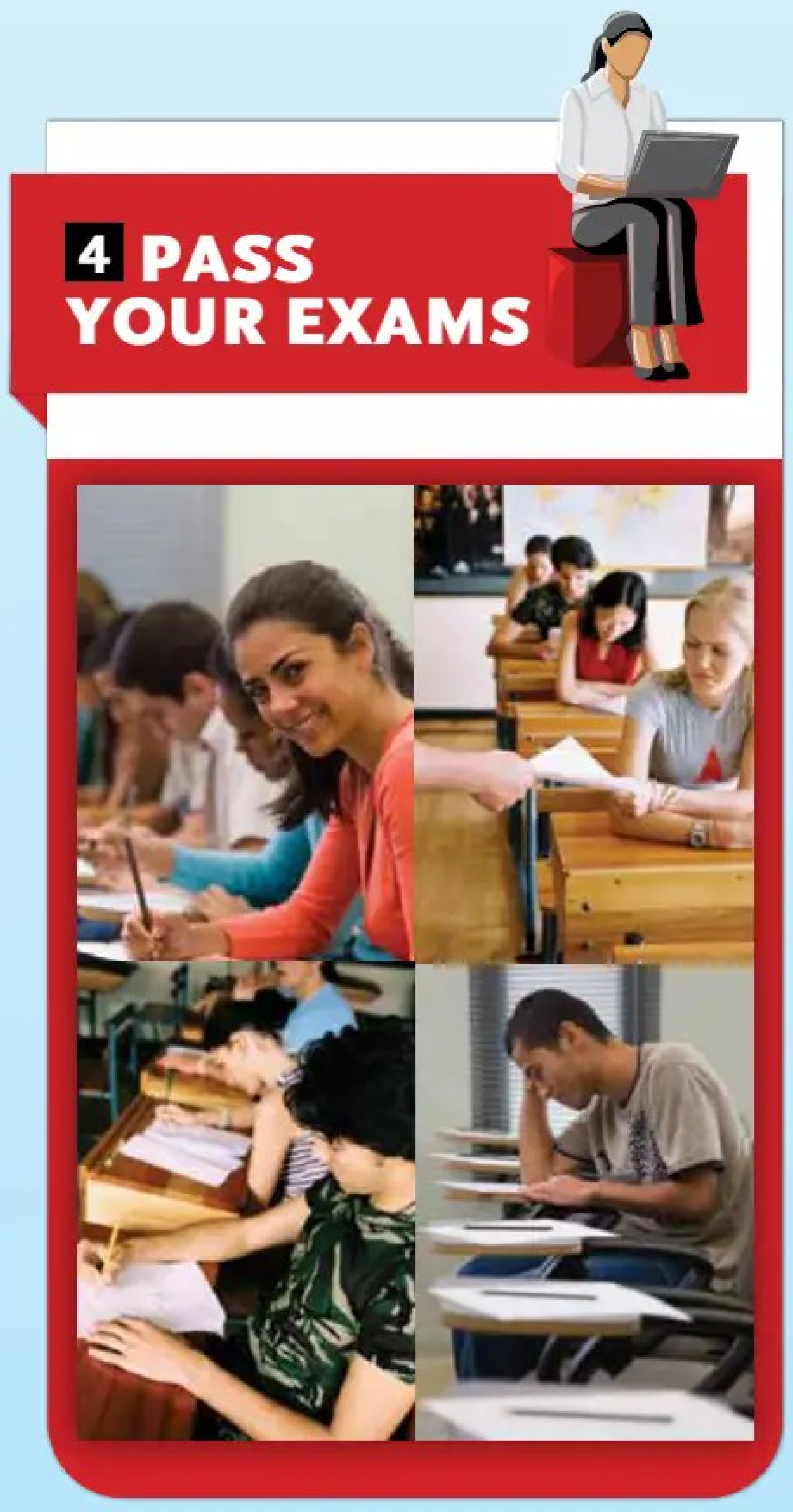

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